The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,558.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,026 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

	June		June.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Pondicherry	17
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	20
„ Narrakal	11	„ Coconada	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Colombo	13	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Galle	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Negapatam	16	„ False Point	25
		Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 4th June 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG will sail for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of June. She is a vessel of the highest class, registered double A 1 at Lloyds, and has excellent accommodation amidships for First-class Passengers. The charge [illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	38		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH NATION, arrived from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Carnell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned.

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct via Suez Canal.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40 ; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

Bombay, 4th June 1870.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60	„	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	„	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NOTICE.

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE & FILS.

THE S.S. AFRIQUE, Captain Rolland, will positively be despatched for MARSEILLES on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Passengers are requested to SEND OFF their heavy luggage on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 4th instant.

For passage rates, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Third Sessions of 1870 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 2nd day of June 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Association's Registered Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the Eleventh day of June 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a Liquidator of the Company in the place of Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, who has resigned that Office, or of empowering Mr. SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, the continuing Liquidator, or appointing any other gentleman, to act as SOLE LIQUIDATOR of the Company, as may be deemed advisable.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

N.B.—The Notice which appeared on the 3rd June 1870 is hereby cancelled, and the above substituted instead.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Liquidator.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of a STONE WALL surrounding the HINDOO CREMATION GROUND at Sonapore up to the 10th June 1870.

The undersigned does not bind to accept the lowest or any Tender. Plan of the wall and conditions of the Contract and any other information can be had on application to the undersigned, at his residence, Girgaum Road, between 12 and 4 o'clock P.M.

VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SOUTHERN BELLE, from Hongkong, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Benson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. S. CARROLL, Milliner, while thanking her kind Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and the Mofussil for the kind patronage with she has hitherto been favoured, begs respectfully to inform them that she will from and after the 10th instant, and for the Season, transfer her Bombay Establishment to the eligible premises in the "Deccan Herald" Office, Civil Lines, Poona, where all orders will until further notice be promptly and punctually attended to, and she invites a continuance of the support and patronage of her numerous Constituents.

Bellasis Junction Road, Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at YEOTMALL, BERAR, a GREY ARAB HORSE, height 14 hands and 3 inches, age 11 years, handsome, quiet, and believed to be sound. Particulars as regards price, &c., can be obtained on application to the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Yeotmall, East Berar.

LOST on KALBADAVIE, a Silver-mounted Malacca crop RIDING STICK, with initials engraved thereon. Whoever returns the same to the office of this paper will be well REWARDED. Any one detaining same will be prosecuted.

COOPER.—We have received a further small consignment of this beverage—

Quarts in barrels of 4 dozens at Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints „ 8 „ „ 3 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

☞ THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S, PUBLICATIONS, &c., are now ready, and may be procured at every Book Store :—

1. CASSELL'S CATALOGUE of EDUCATIONAL WORKS and of STUDENTS' and SCHOLARS' MATERIALS.
2. CASSELL'S DORE SERIES CATALOGUE.
3. CASSELL'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS CATALOGUE.
4. CASSELL'S CATALOGUE of MAGAZINES and SERIAL PUBLICATIONS.
5. CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of 60,000 ELECTROTYPES of VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS for Sale.
6. CASSELL'S COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, giving a Comprehensive Insight into the Specialities of all the Works issued in such vast numbers from the Belle Sauvage Publishing Offices.

CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, Belle Sauvage Yard, London; and New York.

TO BE LET, a very airy and commodious BUNGALOW, formerly occupied by Sir Charles Sargent, on Malabar Hill.—Apply to

4th June 1870.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

BENZODYNE is a newly-discovered principle residing in Gum Benzoin, which possesses a peculiar mechanical power of sheathing the organs of the chest and bowels with a protective matter, thus putting a sudden stop to all wasting diseases.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,

CURED with a certainty never before known, by PRICE'S BENZODYNE.

CAUTION.—POPULAR ERROR!

PRICE'S BENZODYNE has nothing whatever to do with Petroleum Spirit, improperly call Benzoline, but is a delightful cordial medicine relieving pain instantly.—Prepared by Mr. PRICE, Consulting Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, and sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to the premises formerly in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and next door to those hitherto in our occupation.

No. 4 Rampart Row, 1st June 1870.

LEGGATT & Co.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per Share, or at the rate of 8 per cent on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 7th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 7th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited),

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED ; THE FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR AND MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED ; [illegible] AND MALTA

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st June the CHARGES by this route from India to the Continent of Europe will be the same as the present land line rates.

On the completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta Cable, which may be expected daily, this reduction will also extend to Messages to the United Kingdom.—By order,

GEO. B. STACEY,
General Superintendent, Bombay.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of MANSFIELD FORBES, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died at Woodend Cottage, in the Parish of Banchory Ternanand, and County of Kincardine, on or about the 19th day of January 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE & GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchants, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Mansfield Forbes are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrators, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 14th June 1870 next, and that the Administrators will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Mansfield Forbes, without reference to Claims of which they shall not have notice.—Dated 14th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of ROBERT BROWN, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor, who died at Bombay on the Eighteenth day of September 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUCKLAND CAMPBELL GEDDES, of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Robert Brown are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Auckland Campbell Geddes, Administrator as aforesaid, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, on or before the 11th day of June next, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Robert Brown without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors to the said Administrator.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of (600) six hundred Brass of 100 cubic feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sandstone is to be of a quality suitable for spreading over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sandstone is to be delivered at the different Metal Depôts in the Island, as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor, and is to be stacked ready for final measurement on or before the 15th August 1870.

Sample bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply should accompany the Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 16th instant, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Assistant Executive Engineer in charge, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 2nd June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, of Bombay, Merchant.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed trader, COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Attornies for the said trader, I do order that the said trader, COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA, be DISCHARGED under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the 14th day of June next, before the sitting Judge, at his Chambers in the Court House, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon ; and further that this order be once advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and twice in the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," the "Bombay Jame Jamshed," and the "Sudnyan Bodhak."—Dated this 31st day of May 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Attornies for the Trader.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—FOR SALE, all the RUBBLE STONE standing above ground level at Bandora Quarry. For particulars apply to

G. H. BAYLY,
Resident Engineer.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

THE NEW MUSIC HALL.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Oriental Exchange, Apollo Street, will open the FIRST MUSIC HALL in BOMBAY on SATURDAY, 4th JUNE 1870. Admission Re. 1.

A limited number of Tickets will be issued.

Front entrance Marine Street ; Back entrance, Apollo Street, Fort.

TALENT OF THE PERIOD.

REFRESHMENTS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Tickets may be had at the Oriental Exchange.

TOM MANTLE, Manager.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

W. G. STRETTON.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description.

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,

No. 22 Apollo Street.

Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels ; Files of all descriptions ; complete sets of Stocks and Dies ; Cast Steel Hammers ; Shovels ; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.

HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

N. & H. GOULET'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. N. & H. Goulet's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mosseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY.....Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.....East Street.
CALCUTTA.....Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0*	Batailley	18 0
20 0*	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0*		Amontillado, pale, old, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

[illegible]	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.....Quarts.
„ 12 „ .....Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, Block, Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET.....Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET..... „ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the City of London Wine Company's CLARET :—

Medoc, in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 9	per dozen.
St. Emilion do.	„ 10	„
St. Julien do.	„ 11	„

Also Maxwell & Key's, St. James' Street, London, Fine Claret, in 3 doz. cases, at.....Rs. 13 per dozen.

12 Elphinstone Circle.

SPENCER, SHAW, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Munroe & Co.'s COOPER.

Quarts	at Rs. 5	per doz.
Pints	at „ 3	„

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux „ Do.	„ 18	„
Cognac „ Do.	„ 16	„

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at	„ 14	„

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30	„
Pints in 2 „ „	„ 16	„

Messrs. Ross Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at.....Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	„
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	„
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	„
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	„
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	„
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	„
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	„
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	„
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	„
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	„

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE :
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. being old established Wine Merchants, and having long experience of the requirements of Indian Consumers, are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all.

Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.

These are now all imported via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry, Magnums	Rs. 74	0
Do. Quarts	36	0
Fine Sparkling do.	32	0
Good do. do.	27	0

The above in Pints, at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14-8.

MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36	0
Muscatel	32	0

Pints at Rs. 19-8 and Rs.17-8.

HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling, Quarts	36	0
Do. do. Pints	19	8

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN—Red	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS—Red	26 0	...
MACON—Red	21 0	...
CHABLIS—White	22 0	...

BORDEAUX—LABELLED AND BRANDED.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
MEDOC—(Cantenac),	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	...

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38	0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32	0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28	0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22	0
BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22	0
YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15	8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA.....33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 GOLD SEAL ; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	

SPIRITS—CAPSULED AND LABELLED.

COGNAC ; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
Pale, White capsule	25
RUM ; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM ; London Gin	21
WHISKY ; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	11

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA ; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER'S Black Capsule COGNAC : very Superior Old Pale, per dozen.....Rs. 32

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CUTLER'S R. S. PORT ; a really good Wine, per dozen.....Rs. 18

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE TO MESSES, TRADERS, &c.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co. having received large shipments of their various brands—via the Suez Canal—are now prepared to execute all indents on them for Monsoon Supplies. Particular attention is directed to their New Wine List.

TENT WINE.

TO meet a want which has long been experienced in India we have imported a small quantity of this Wine, and commend the same to the NOTICE OF THE CLERGY.

In cases of 1 dozen.....Rs. 32, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE,
DECANTERED.

HAVING just received a fresh supply of this choice old Vintage Wine, we are now enabled to execute further orders for the same.

This is the finest Port ever imported into this country.

In cases of one dozen Pints.....Rs. 38 per case, Cash.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU, a pure light dry Wine—Rs. 28 per dozen, Cash.

GOOD DELIVERY.

This Wine although cheap is really a good wholesome Champagne—Pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening Parties.

PAYNE & Co.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery :—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad :—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
„ 30 feet long	£115
„ 37 feet long	£140
„ 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles ; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridge, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from the 16th June next, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Dr. Browne. For particulars apply to Mr. J. FLYNN, next Compound.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co., on the first Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices. Apply to

21st May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st June, SEVERAL ROOMS, unfurnished, on the Top Floor of the Esplanade Hotel (Watson's Building). For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. WATSON on the premises.

23rd May 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS,
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS,
AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN.

N. K. & Co. invite an early inspection of the largest and best assorted Stock of Woollen Goods in India, which is to be found at the abovementioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures manufactured expressly for India. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen will find at this Establishment a large and varied assortment of every article of Outfit in the newest styles, just received from London per Overland Route, the quality of which cannot be surpassed.

All orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns free by return of Post with a Card of Directions for Self-measurement enclosed on application by letter.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—

LIST OF PRICES.

Shikar Cloth Suits	18	22
Norfolk Jackets	16	24
Whipcord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	18	22
Fancy Doeskin Suits	25	45
Travelling Suits	28	35
Blue Serge Suits	...	35
Blue Flannel Suits	...	30
Waterproof Suits, made to order from Material	...	85
Waterproof Suits, just received	18	25
Prince of Wales Gauze Sleeping Suits	9	12
Silk and Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits	...	16
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12	16
Cashmere Sleeping Suits	...	16
SHIRTS.		
White Longcloth Shirts, per dozen	45	60
Prince of Wales' Gauze Shirts	63	84
Silk and Wool Flannel „ each	...	9
Spun Silk Shirts	...	9
Flannel Shirts	5	7
Collars, 3 Fold, any shape, per dozen	...	6

HELMETS and HATS, in every style of fashion, at moderate prices.

SOLA HATS, in great variety.

Just received a large assortment of COLLARS, SCARFS, and TIES.

N. KHYRAZ & Co.,
13 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO TAILORS, FOREMEN.—WANTED a European CUTTER. Address No. 46 A, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long		5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs.	10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„	125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„	100 „
American Union Scales	„	30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„	15 „
Do. 4 „	„	10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„	10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„	6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„	6 „
Condensed Milk „	„	12 „
American Cheese	„	1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantines.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Parker, Ensign, 104th Regiment, on duty, [illegible]
Hay, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on duty, [illegible]
Forbes, Captain, 109th Regiment, on duty, [illegible]
Shortt, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from [illegible]
McMahon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave [illegible]

DEPARTURE.—JUNE [illegible]

Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
iverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
alcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Southern Belle	Benson	Hongkong, March 27.
	Medea	Bennett	London, March 1.
	Otterburn	Lewcock	Colombo, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Jane Law	Black	Liverpool
	Western Belle	Smith	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
[illegible], Widdicombe, to Liverpool.
[illegible] Henderson, Gibbs, to Bangkok via Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
[illegible]rates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
[illegible], to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May 30 [illegible] (s) .... Ballantine ...Moulmein, May 22
Asia (s) .... Paterson ......Bombay, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

May 30 Historian (s)
Nagpore

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 28 John Allan .... London

DEPARTURE.

May 28 Crosby (s)......... London

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PENDLEBURY—COLLETT—June 2nd, at Breach Candy Road, by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, Wm Pendlebury, Esq., of Manchester, to Caroline Dido, third daughter of A. B. Collett, Esq.

DEATH.

MORRISON—May 25th, on board the P. & O. steamer Sumatra, off Aden, J. G. D. Morrison, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BENNETT—STEEVENS—May 23rd, at Madras, St. Andrews' Church, by the Rev. A. C. Bell, John Bennett, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. George Steevens.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

PEMBERTON—May 29th, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, the wife of Captain E. A. Pemberton, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTONE—May 24th, at Saugor, the wife of F. J. Johnstone, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.
QUINNELL—May 20th, at Jhung (Punjab), the wife of Dr. Richard J. Quinnell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEATTY—May 29th, at Allahabad, Phoebe Rebecca, the only daughter of Robert Nelson and Alice Beatty, of the E. I. Railway, aged 18 months and 11 days.
CORDNER—May 27th, at Meerut, Alice Sylvia, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Cordner, Royal Artillery, aged [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

THE massacre in Greece has raised, in some [illegible] what are the motives that may be held to justify their conduct? It has been held that no Englishman, except in the pursuit of gain or in the fulfilment of a duty, should risk life and liberty in foreign parts, because, if he meet with calamity, if he be captured, held to ransom or slain, he *may* involve his Government in war, or at least in considerable embarrassment. All, of course, will admit, that a man must go where duty calls him, whatever peril beset the way. But if a traveller in pursuit of gain is held to be justified, why not a traveller in pursuit of amusement, or knowledge, or health? Both go for their own gratification; and the fact that one makes, while the other spends money, does not constitute sufficient ground for extending protection to the first and withholding it from the second, for praising the enterprize of the one, and stigmatizing the conduct of the other as suicidal. The primary motive of the merchant is not to benefit his fellow-creatures, but to enrich himself, and the primary motive of the second is equally selfish; yet indirectly both may and often do contribute largely to the welfare of their fellow-men. How many interesting works, how much knowledge of other countries do we not owe to the suicidal, the foolhardy, the vainglorious traveller? How much of our *bien être physique* may not be traced to the energy and forwardness of the merchant? There are, no doubt, foolish idle travellers, but are there no mistaken and mischievous merchants? Then there are men of letters—and artists—may they not travel in dangerous regions, without first asking permission? Sometimes a professed politician betakes him to a half-civilized land expressly to study some of its peculiarities. Is he to be told that he had better stay at home? or to be warned that, under no circumstances, will he receive aid from the officials of his country? Young, and even middle-aged military men now and again traverse territories in order to form sound opinions on questions springing out of their profession. Are they to be told that they must confine their studies to ordinary routes and hackneyed regions, lest savage men should snap them up? And if any of these are caught and slaughtered, is it decent or manly that some cold-blooded moralist should seize the occasion as a text for an unctuous discourse on their folly and vanity and fool-hardiness and arrogance?

Hitherto the Englishman, nor the Englishman alone, but the German, the Frenchman, the American, has journeyed whithersoever he pleased, confiding to the protection of his mother-wit, his courage, strength, and sometimes wealth, and to the laws and institutions or customs and usages of the countries through which he might pass. This description applies to all classes and to all pursuits. If accident befel him, if he were the victim of a crime, it depended upon the circumstances whether his Government took any steps in his behalf. What need is there to alter the practice? What necessity, least of all in this Greek case, for self-complacent lectures from the *unco guid*? If the English Government had not interfered to save, if possible, our captured fellow-countrymen, to exact reparation, in some shape, for any harm or hurt they might sustain—not even the national desire to adopt just measures of legislation for Ireland, would have kept the Ministry in office a day, seeing that the lives of the captured were lost solely in consequence of the rooted evils and circumstantial faults of the Greek Government. It has always been held that one Government has a right to call another Government to account for defective arrangements to preserve order and repress crime when the defects of those arrangements are illustrated by some flagrant incident, some wickedness like that which the anti-English people among us so eagerly seized on as the text for a lecture to "the English;" and it is not at all likely that the wholesome usage will be abolished in deference to those who are alike timid and heartless. No British Government, no French or American Government, no Government worthy of the name will be able to adopt the namby pamby policy so inhumanly suggested for the guidance of "the English."

Another view of the question is that the British Government should warn its subjects not to travel in dangerous countries, and notify to them that if they persisted in disobedience it would be at their own peril. The [illegible] is no doubt, [illegible] conqueror and [illegible] not in [illegible] cowardly and bullying nation, [illegible] the weak and [illegible] least in the view of its [illegible] generous enemies. It is not, however, so degraded as to submit to be placed in leading-strings and told where to go and not to go—lest it should be hurt. Besides, we should like to see the proclamation to "the English," which would prescribe the paths for their feet. Who could draw it? There are brigands in Greece—thither you must not go; there are brigands in Italy, similar monition; and the same propositions would hold good of Spain and Turkey. But what parts of these countries? How would the imperial proclamation lay down the routes which are safe and those which are dangerous; especially as the same road is full of peril to-day and entirely free from peril to-morrow? The proposal is as unpracticable as it is weak. And what an insult would be thrown at the Governments of the states mentioned in the proclamation! No; we had much better stand fast upon usage and stick to our old-fashioned modes. The prevailing practice might be strengthened. It is reported that the French Government has notified that the Greek Government will be held responsible for the safety of every Frenchman, who, travelling along roads declared safe, suffers injury from the Greek marauders. But this can only be an exceptional measure, dictated by the peculiar condition of Greece, and its relations to the protecting powers. The proper course is that hitherto observed—the traveller proceeds where he pleases, and, if mishap befal, the circumstances of the case must dictate the conduct of the Government. The besotted "English" will, no doubt, continue to move about the world as they have done; and the Governments, whom the English set over themselves, will protect or avenge their subjects, if need be, even at the risk of war. Anglo-Indians, at all events, will not abandon their fearless and enterprizing habits in deference to the dictates of the Peace Society; but will still go where they like, convinced that, when in the right, the British nation will not shut its ears to their wrongs or scold over their graves.

THE first vessel in connection with the line of steamers to run between Bordeaux and Bombay, the Brightman, was to sail from Bordeaux for this port on the 10th ult.

THE OAKS.

BY INDO-EUROPEAN ROUTE.

Via Teheran.

LONDON, 3RD, 3-15 AFT., GREENWICH TIME.

THE OAKS—
Ganas .... First.
Sunshine .... Second.
Pate .... Third.
Seven ra

JINJEERA AGAIN.

WE understand that the Government steamer Lord Elphinstone will proceed to-day to Jinjeera, with two companies of native infantry, for what purpose we cannot at present say. It is said that the Hubshee, who has for some months been staying in Bombay, will also proceed to Jinjeera by the Lord Elphinstone.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A FIRE which caused serious loss of property broke out between eleven and twelve o'clock last night among a number of immense haystacks standing on the property of the Elphinstone Land Company, near Elphinstone Bunder. Whether it originated in one stack only, or in several simultaneously, we do not know; but certain it is that in about twenty minutes or half [illegible] ing brightly and furiously. The fire spread in the course of a very short time to other stacks, till seven or eight were so thoroughly enveloped by the flames as to make any efforts to save them hopeless. The intense glare of the fire was visible from every part of the island and drew crowds of people to the spot. It was its own messenger, we daresay, in bringing the fire brigade. The brigade, Mr. Edginton at its head, was present in time to do what might be necessary to save a spacious wooden store-house close to the stacks. That store-house was seriously threatened at first; but the fire in the stacks diminished—there being no breeze to speak of,—and all that had to be done was to keep an eye on them and prevent further damage. The stacks were probably worth about Rs. 5,000 each, and the total loss would thus be Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000. Natives owned the property, and we believe it was not insured. A poor-looking old native woman, crying bitterly among the spectators, was one of the owners. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." "The price of grass will be up to-morrow," was prophesied by the knowing ones at the scene of the fire. It's a way that grass has of going up, at too frequent intervals; and it is quite within the range of possibility that these fires are sometimes essential parts of ingenious mercantile speculations.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

THE prosecution instituted against the directors of the Monarch Insurance Company, already mentioned in a previous letter, was advanced a stage on Wednesday, when preliminary evidence was given and the case was adjourned to Monday next, the defendants finding bail for their appearance. Earl Paulett, the chairman, was not summoned as a principal, but gave evidence as a leading witness. The charge is that of conspiring by false and fraudulent representations to induce sundry persons to advance money to the company, the prosecutor, Mr. Arthur James Dumas, alleging that he individually had been defrauded of £1,000. The evidence given is as yet *ex parte*, but, coupled with the fact of the company's failure enough has been brought out to show what a miserable affair it was from the beginning and how hopeless was all chance of success. Further particulars I reserve till next week.

In the matter of the resolution adopted at Lloyd's as to payment of losses at a week, instead of a month as heretofore, a meeting on Wednesday to confirm the decision resulted in a considerable majority being shown for it. There is however a good deal of opposition entertained to the idea, and at the ballot which will be taken on Wednesday next, this hostility will, I have no doubt, tell. Many persons who would not like openly to resist the innovation of prompt payments, will do so without hesitation when sheltered by the secresy of the boxes.

The main features of the cotton market remain pretty much what I have reported for weeks past. The receipts at the American ports continue so free that it is now plain the highest estimates formed early in the year as to the crop will be equalled if not exceeded, and that nearly three millions of bales will, one way or other, be realized. The exports from the States continue on a correspondingly liberal scale, so that at this date the total excess of shipments from the other side to Europe over the number of bales sent last year to the same date is between 500,000 and 600,000 bales. Yet, in the face of all that, the markets here keep steady and even strong. I understand that at one time last week when news came by telegraph how large were the receipts still at the United States ports, there was an approach to panic in certain speculative breasts in Liverpool or Manchester, or both, but that the feeling quickly passed off. I question if it ever really existed, though I can conceive that certain operators may have tried hard to proclaim its existence. There were a few failures of smaller spinners and manufacturers, which naturally created a slight degree of gloom at Liverpool, because curtailment of consumption in the face [illegible]s could only have one result, and [illegible]urable one to holders. But the [illegible]ted only an infinitesimal amount [illegible] our producing power, being in [illegible] closing casualties of last year's [illegible]iness—the fall of houses that have [illegible]p" by complacent bankers and [illegible] months past and that have now [illegible] succumbed. It is not so very small [illegible] that which will now check the consumption of the staple so long as the great bulk of our mills remain unaffected and their proprietors can extract the barest profit from the business going. There *is* a cause which *might* affect the markets unfavourably—the attempt of the mill hands to raise wages, but I do not think anything serious may be apprehended from that quarter yet. About Blackburn there is an effort now being made by the workmen to obtain an addition of 5 per cent. to their wages, but the only effect of the movement so far has been to encourage manufacturers, who are mostly well under contract, to refuse offers at lower figures. There is no danger of a strike, short time, or withdrawal from production, for manufacturers perfectly understand the wants of the world and know well that the visible supply of cotton is not such as to weigh prices down to a much lower level, while the acceptance by producers of even a portion of the large orders waiting to be placed would infallibly send prices up. Now we all know that these orders must come on the market some day or other; while we also know that the chances of a really important increase in the supply of the staple are so slight as to be hardly worth consideration. America must be exhausted at an early day and wants much of what is still left on hand for herself; and as for India, unless you can send us better accounts of the crop and of the probable shipments before the monsoon than such as I have lately seen in some of the Bombay circulars, we must conclude here that the deficiency in the East will almost balance the overplus in the West.

There has been a considerable number of small failures in Lancashire, but at most of them fair offers of composition were accepted after investigation by committees of creditors. Among those declared this week are: R. and J. Kenyon, manufacturers, Lower Hinde, Bury—a receiver of the estate chosen; H. Y. Nemcherloglu, merchant, of Manchester and Constantinople, liabilities about £17,000—a committee was appointed to act in the interests of the creditors; Bowden and Edwards, Manchester—a committee of inspection appointed, and a dividend of 11s. 6d. in the pound expected; Thomas Greenwood and Co., manufacturers, Todmorden—proposals of 10s. in the pound, unguaranteed or 8s. guaranteed, were made, but consideration of them was adjourned; S. Moffat and Co., cloth agents, Ridgefield—a composition of 4s. in the pound accepted; Heelis, Heather and Co., commission agents, Manchester—liabilities £28,000, assets £10,000. In the bankruptcy of Goodbehere, Gaine and Co., the wholesale iron mongers of Cannon-street, Mr. Robert A. Maclean, and Mr. A. N. Hopkins, manufacturer, of Birmingham, were appointed trustees on Monday at the first meeting of creditors. There are vague rumours floating about among some of the bank parlours here of a considerable failure in London, but nothing definite is yet known. Mr. John Carter, manufacturer, Enfield, is also announced among the suspensions.

The annual meeting of the Universal Life Assurance Society was held on Wednesday last—Mr. John Farley Leith in the chair. The report was very favourable. The estimated surplus funds beyond the sum of £677,430-11-8 (the calculated reserve fund set apart to meet all present and future liabilities) amount to £192,350-7-2, and the Board proposed to allow the holders of all policies six years in force and entitled to participate in annual bonuses a reduction of premium for the year 11th May 1870 to 11th May 1871, of 50 per cent., thus reducing the year's premium to one-half the original rate stipulated in the policy. The present is the seventh year continuously in which the reduction will have amounted to 50 per cent. A dividend by way of bonus to proprietors, of £1 17s. per share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per share for interest guaranteed by the deed of settlement, is recommended, free of income-tax. The new policies issued in England during the year ended 31st December last and in India to the 30th November, were 489 in number, assuring £389,702-10, and producing in premiums £18,254-17-8. The total number of policies issued from the date of the society's establishment to the close of 1869 was —in England 3,412, assuring £3,497,688 3-3—in India 6,619, assuring £5,544,659-8-8. When the books were closed for the present annual [illegible] 3,206 [illegible] £1,274,798-7. During the past year there [illegible] been claims under 45 Indian policies on 33 lives for £42,996-13-4, and since the establishment of the society the claims paid in India have been 1,122 policies on 865 lives for £1,084,129. The balance-sheet gives the list of assets held in England and India respectively. Those in India are as follows:—Indian Government securities, £239,585; mortgages of policies effected in the Universal and within their surrender value, £3,897-17-10; freehold property, £18,000; mortgages of real and personal property, £20,540; cash on deposit and current account, £11,476-9-10; renewal premiums due, £1,031-10-5; interest accrued, £3,380-13-2—total, £297,911-11-3.

After being unprecedentedly dull for some weeks past, telegraph companies' shares are now showing symptoms of revival. As stated in previous letters the upward movement at the end of the year had been quite overdone, and the downward reaction was proportionately severe. Nearly all the Indian lines have fallen to a discount—the only one indeed which maintains a good premium is Anglo-Mediterranean, the shares of which are strongly held, because it is known to be doing a very profitable business. Indo-European (Siemen's line) is the worst of all, being no less than 8 discount. British Indian is about 1 discount, the Extension 3 discount, China 2½ discount, Australian 2½ discount, and Falmouth-Malta about 1 discount. At one time they were even worse. On Tuesday Australian were 3½ discount, and as only £3 is as yet paid on them, a spirited buyer could have got them for nothing with ten shillings per share thrown in. China were almost as bad, there being only £2 paid. These represent of course panic prices, and I do not profess to explain them altogether. There is no question about the *bonâ fides* of the promoters, the excellence of the management or the good prospect of lucrative results from each and all of the schemes. Nor were the anticipated calls heavy. On Australian £2 per share is payable on the 1st July, and the same on China. However, about the fact of unaccountable depression there is no doubt at all, and for a few days buyers held aloof. Then things began to mend. The progress of the settlement disclosed rather a bare supply of the shares, some sorts having been oversold, and an immediate recovery took place. Again the ill success of all attempts to float competitive schemes is strongly in favour of the existing ones, and lastly, the near completion of the Falmouth-Malta cable which will be all laid in about three weeks' time, helps to give an air of substantiality to the whole series of which it forms a part. The Anglo-Mediterranean Company's report for the year with announcement of a dividend is also expected daily. These are favourable influences; but I suspect, from certain indications, that over and above them extraneous aid to an upward movement will be supplied from other quarters. There are reasons against allowing the market values of such shares to sink below a certain level, and should a speculative syndicate, desiring to force them up, step in to operate at the right moment, I should think it the most natural thing in the world. The public will follow a lead now much more readily than they did six months ago, when so many of the schemes now approaching realization seemed almost *in nubibus*.

At the ninth series of hide sales for the year, which closed yesterday, the quantity brought forward was again large; the attendance of buyers was limited, and lower prices were in general accepted. Of 171,721 hides offered, 145,755 were sold. East India, ox and cow, were in moderate demand at a general decline in prices. Madras, Bombay, and Kurrachee, which were offered in unusually large quantities, comprising about 60,000, declined fully ¼ to ½ per lb. Buffalo hides were mostly bought in, but for the Madras and Bombay sold, full prices were realized. Madras tanned hides brought full prices, but Bombay, common, were slightly easier.

The wool sales closed yesterday with considerably less spirit than they opened. Foreign buyers, chiefly French, kept up prices at the beginning, and there was a decided improvement to about the close of the third week, when some reaction took place owing to a want of support from the home buyers. Still there has been only a partial loss of the previous gain, and the feeling is favourable in the trade generally. It is estimated that of the total amount sold no less than 70 per cent. was taken for home consumption, a fact which speaks well for the prosperity of Continental—above all, of French,—manufacturers, of whose sufferings we have heard so much.

The Manchester report sent to me this afternoon is of a tenor corresponding to my previous advices. Cotton being rather dearer, producers are asking advances on Tuesday's rates for yarn and cloth, which buyers are not responding to, and little actual business is doing, although some considerable offers are being made at three half-pence per piece under current quotations. One reason of cotton being higher in price to-day is the falling off in stock owing to the absence of arrivals, but this is only temporary, the change of wind being now favourable to overdue vessels coming in.

MISS CARPENTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My departure from India on the 12th of March last, occurring at a time when the public mind was engrossingly occupied by the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, I did not deem it desirable then to draw any public attention to the object and result of my work: but as I hope that it will continue and meet the wants felt in India, I beg through your journal briefly to explain it.

On my second visit to Bombay in 1868-69, I commenced the Normal School, having offered my gratuitous services to the Government. My first step was to prepare English ladies for future usefulness, by working in native schools already established on a system which appeared to succeed well during the two months that it was in operation; my dangerous illness obliged me however to return home before my plans were further developed; the Director of Public Instruction from that time took the development of the institution into his own hands. I offered the ladies who had come out as voluntaries, free passages home; one however preferred to go to Ahmedabad and work out the system in a Girls' School there, in accordance with an arrangement which had been previously made by me with a native gentleman, one of its managers. I left money for her passage home, if she did not wish to remain. She stayed however, and the system appeared to work well, as I stated in a published report. My health being re-established, I decided to return to India last autumn, but not deeming it right again to expose myself to the anxieties of an official position, I wrote in August to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to accept my resignation of the position of the Lady Superintendent of the Government Normal School.

There was however much besides which I desired to do. I wished, in the first place, to observe the results of my system as it had been worked at Ahmedabad by Miss Chamberlain; then to ascertain how far it was likely to meet the wants of Native Girls' Schools in other places, and what means could be best adopted to extend and establish the system on a permanent basis.

Secondly, I proposed to visit other places where female institutions had been already carried on, with a view of giving to them any stimulus and sympathy in my power, and learning how I might aid them on my return to England in the spring.

And thirdly, I desired to arrange for the useful employment of a large quantity of various educational apparatus, maps and pictures, with a small museum of shells and minerals, which I had brought over on my previous journey, for the object of female education; also a small but valuable library, and several engravings framed, from the old masters, and a number of finished water-coloured landscapes, which I hoped might be useful in the School of Art, and in other ways.

Respecting the first object, my visit to Ahmedabad showed very satisfactory results. The superintendence of Miss Chamberlain had been so much appreciated by the parents, that the attendance had risen from 80 to 130, and the little girls remained to a more advanced age. Eleven native ladies, some of them widows, were being trained in the school, receiving a small stipend monthly; they took lessons with the scholars, and learnt to teach the younger ones, and there was great improvement in needlework. The progress during the nine months appeared satisfactory both to the Inspector of Education and to the natives. I regretted to learn that Miss Chamberlain had been put to great inconvenience by the non-payment of the salary which had been promised her; to prevent any such difficulty in future, I arranged with the Inspector himself to take care that she received it monthly, promising to supplement from a fund at my disposal whatever was deficient. I have subsequently requested him to pay to her on my account whatever arrears remain unpaid. The system appears to work well, and to supply a want felt by the natives, but cannot be extended until suitable arrangements are made.

My visits to other places were limited to Surat, Broach, Ratnagiri and Nagpore, the advanced season preventing my extending them further north, as I had desired; all of these were very satisfactory. They showed an increasing feeling on the part of intelligent natives, of the importance of improvement in female education, with a desire that the system which had worked well at Ahmedabad should be extended to their schools.

Respecting the location of the engravings and water-coloured pictures which I had brought out, some difficulty occurred, as the present buildings occupied by the School of Art are not suitable for their reception. It was eventually permitted by the authorities of the Elphinstone College that they should be deposited in the new building; the engravings I have presented to the college, should it be convenient to hang them where they can be seen by the students. A portion of the books I have presented to the Native Public Library. Of the educational apparatus, I sent some to Ahmedabad, some to Ratnagiri, and some to a Parsi gentleman who requested me to aid him in establishing a Parsi Girls' School with female teachers. He devoted 200 rupees per mensem to the purpose, and had engaged an excellent suite of rooms at the Fort; as he was however unable to find any female teachers, the project was suspended for a time. The various little presents and specimens of female skill given to me by English ladies, as tokens of their sympathy with their Hindu sisters, and my work among them, I distributed among native ladies and girls' schools, to whom they afforded much pleasure. The rest of the books, school apparatus, museum, &c., I have placed in a house lent by Mr. Morarji Gokuldas for the purpose of establishing there a small Hindu Girls' School, of a superior kind, [illegible] taken to defray the expense of it, for a year at least, from the funds in my hands, if continued on its present plan.

I have received during the whole of my stay in India grateful recognition of my efforts for them from native ladies, as well as from their husbands; and a field of useful work has opened out to me which I should have had great pleasure in staying to cultivate, either in Bombay or elsewhere. But the claims on me at home, both of a public and a private nature, make me feel that I must now devote myself to my own country. I hope however to be of use to India here, and shall gladly avail myself of every opportunity of being so, and of giving whatever encouragement and sympathy I can to those who are working in India for the elevation of its people.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

MARY CARPENTER.

Bristol, 2nd May, 1870.

THE CASTRA SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We forward herewith extracts from Col. Crawford's letters, giving information of the important move which has just taken place in the Castra Settlement. A number of the allotments have actually been marked out on the ground, and Col. Crawford expects that the whole of the available land will be taken up within the next month or so.

There is some talk of a request being made to the Tasmanian Government for more land to be reserved for us, but whether this will be done or not must depend very much on the number of applications and deposits for land that may reach Col. Crawford within the next three or four months.

Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. have now for sale, price Rs. 15-4-0, a few copies of the topographical map of Castra, showing the allotments, village reserve, roads, classification of soils, &c.—Yours, &c.,

31st May. CASTRA & Co.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM COLONEL CRAWFORD.

In my letter of the 3rd December I detailed to you the position in which we stood, and the extension of the area of Castra which I imagined I had secured and with it the certainty of a direct road from Ulverstone to Western Castra. But on the subject being broached to the Commissioner of Crownlands by the Minister of Lands and Public Works, the first-named functionary at once opposed the additional grant to our Association, for the reason that the land—all the valuable allotments—had been previously applied for again and again, and that the official reply thereto had always been to the effect that the said allotments would be submitted to public auction, and he contended that such promise should be faithfully kept. Moreover, the Attorney General gave it as his opinion that a certain area of assumed dimensions having been assigned for our benefit by a certain Act of Parliament, the limits of that area could not be legally modified, enlarged or curtailed except by fresh action of the Legislature, and so I was informed we must for the present content ourselves with Castra as it is now depicted on the map.

* * *

I left this on the 11th ultimo and proceeded as fast as I could to the Forth, where I met the District Surveyor, Mr. Hall, and as soon as we could make the necessary preparation for our sojourn in the bush, we turned our faces to Gunn's Plains and encamped there for a few days whilst we examined all the ground by making traverses across it in every direction, so as to acquaint ourselves thoroughly with the character of each portion and enable us to lay out the respective allotments advantageously and (I trust) to the eventual satisfaction of the owners.

We took up only eight allotments on Gunn's Plains, for although the soil towards the southern end is very excellent, the valley narrows so much as to render it impossible to lay off farms of any size in accordance with the regulations of the Survey Office, without enclosing too large a proportion of the indifferent soil on the adjacent hills. The rules adverted to (No. 4, and referring to sect. 25 of Waste Lands Act, 1863,) compel lots on Gunn's Plains to be measured east and west, their length being as 2 or 3 to a frontage of 1 on the Leven, and this you will see by a glance at the plan would, in the case of any but very small farms—40 or 50 acres—run the same back into indifferent land. That portion of the valley will undoubtedly be appropriated by petty farmers as soon as thrown open to the public, and the advent of such men will provide labour for our friends at the other end of the vale. On completing our rough survey and allotment of land on Gunn's Plains, we put up a bark hut as a depôt for surplus stores, flour, bacon, &c., and then with our packhorses so lightened we moved upwards to Dooley's Plains again, exploring the country around by repeated traverses and examining the soil on every portion that we selected. After the necessary stay in that vicinity, we again moved our camp eastward to the lesser plains, repeated our process of examination, and I now send you the result of our labours in the enclosed tracing of the various allotments (28) roughly laid off and which the District Surveyor has now carefully to measure and make off in the prescribed mode (by pegs in the ground and axe-marks on trees) and then to delineate each on paper. This is a job that will take him up to the end of June to perform. I may add in this place that whilst many of the allotments I have taken up have heavy forest on them, 18 out of the 23 have patches of open grass land, greater or less, now existing naturally, that we admit of the occupants at once turning out horses and cattle to graze and to extend assistance to their neighbours, so as greatly to facilitate the first operations of settling.

As soon as I can get hold of the plans of each property from the Survey Office, I will forward the same to the respective owners with any additional comments or explanations that I may conceive advisable beyond those furnished by the District Surveyor. Of one thing I am quite certain that each individual lot now taken up by me is of much greater value than the sum demanded for the same by Government; and should the owners ever change their minds in regard to settling in Castra, they will have no difficulty in disposing of their property on advantageous terms. Major —— and Mr. —— both wanted water-power and they have it in the rivulet that separates their allotments, and which at that point commences a rapid descent of 800 feet to the Leven, making a series of cascades on the way; one of these is remarkably pretty, the water falling about 20 feet over a rock which shelves inwards and enables the visitor to pass behind the fall. The glen itself is very charming, full of tree ferns with their palm-like fronds, and strongly suggestive of pic-nics.

Up to this moment I have taken up 6,620 acres and 480 more are granted by Government, making a total of 7,100 acres alienated in Castra, and all in the northern part where, according to the statement on the plan, some 15,000 acres are available (!) The fact is that what with rough, steep, and broken ground and the compulsory shape of lots to which we are restricted, much of the so-called good land (and good it is in the one sense) becomes unavailable and must remain unoccupied until all land assumes a higher market value.

I anticipate little or no difficulty in filling up the space offered to applicants in the southern portion of Castra, and beyond that I can't go. Almost immediately adjoining the southern boundary the mountains rise abruptly and the whole aspect of the country changes from thick forest to open but rather rough mountain pasturage. This district may form a valuable adjunct to Castra for summer grazing, but would scarcely be worth purchasing at present, except as a speculation, and that, I suppose, no one would be rash enough to embark in. Now, with reference to the transcript of a letter which you forwarded me from some friend of yours, assigning his reasons for dismissing from his mind any further idea of settling here, I would observe that all subjects of any importance are constantly regarded in very different aspects by conscientious men from their respective standpoints, and according to their peculiar idiosyncracies (pardon that big word). Assuredly gentlemen coming here to settle, as we propose to do, will have much to contend with, and especially in the matter of labour and domestic servants—were it otherwise, had we abundance of labour, excellent house servants, capital roads, marked yearning for our produce, charming and abundant society, &c. &c., do you think that land could be had there for a pound or two an acre?—the thing is absurd. If a man cannot exist without the comforts and manifold advantages pertaining to a high state of civilization and old established communities, by all means let him cleave to England, only he had better calculate first, and carefully, whether his means will admit of his living there and so enjoying the delights he so greatly appreciates. If he comes to this or any other colony he must make up his mind to much that will be very disagreeable to one of his probable training and experience, and it will be for him previously to consider whether the advantages to be gained will balance and outweigh the inconveniences to be borne. Each man must judge for himself. I do not doubt the bona fides of your correspondent's friends, but I think they have unwittingly exaggerated the drawbacks to colonial life. I cannot understand the widow lady with £2,000 a-year being in want of domestic servants; give me half that income and I will feel very secure in regard either to servants or any other desideratum of social existence. Your friend quotes individuals as disapproving of Tasmania after seeing it with their own eyes and making every inquiry to guide them. I quote Colonel Shaw, Dumbleton, Watson and self on the other hand, and must leave it to each person who may be thinking of Tasmania and Castra to decide for himself to come or to abstain.—Yours, &c.,

A. CRAWFORD.

EGYPTIAN JOTTINGS.

FROM the *Journal de Port Said* we learn that the following vessels had entered the Port Said harbour:—

On 13th May, the s. s. Magdala, Captain Thomson, from Bombay for Liverpool. The Magdala left next day for Liverpool.

On 14th May, the s. s. Dido, Captain Pinson, which left on the same day for Liverpool.

On 16th May, the s. s. Blue Cross, Captain Kennedy, from London for Shanghai, with 1001 tons of general merchandise and one passenger. She proceeded on her way on the following day.

On 17th May, the s. s. Magdala, Captain Davidson, from Liverpool for Shanghai, with 800 tons of general merchandise and one passenger. Proceeded next day.

The inhabitants of Damietta appear to be very desirous of having improved means of communication with Port Said. A writer in the *Journal de Port Said* lately suggested that Damietta should be connected with Port Said by means of a railway; and the inhabitants of the former city write to the editor of that journal thanking the writer of the article for his suggestion; and saying that their most ardent desire is to see their city in communication with that founded by the genius of M. de Lesseps, not only by means of a railway, but also by a navigable canal, so as to facilitate relations between the two places. They also mention that more than a year ago a petition signed by all the merchants and principal inhabitants of Damietta was addressed to His Highness [illegible] between Damietta and Port Said, and that His Highness had promised to consider the question.

Everyone will no doubt remember the interesting and amusing letter from "Bertie" to Alfred, published by the *Madras Mail* before India had got over its Royalty fever, caused by the progress of Prince Alfred through the country. It is after all not astonishing that a Bengallee newspaper should have considered the letter the genuine production of the Heir Apparent to the throne of England; for we find the *Egyptian Messenger* with all due gravity reprinting the letter with the following introduction—"It's not often that the public have opportunities of reading private correspondence between members of the Royal Family; and this being perhaps the only chance many of our readers may get to peruse a letter from the Prince of Wales to Prince Alfred, we copy the following *in extenso* from the *Madras Mail*."

On Thursday, the 12th May, H. H. the Khedive was invested with the order of St. Stephen of Hungary. Herr Schreiner, the Austrian Agent and Consul General, had the honour of presenting the decoration sent by H. I. M. Francis Joseph to Ismail Pasha, together with an autograph letter. The ceremony took place at the Ghezireh palace in grand style, and which, we think, will be described in some of the French illustrated papers.—*Egyptian Messenger.*

We understand that the Egyptian Government has granted the necessary authorisation to a member of the Hellenic Colony for the publication of a newspaper in the Greek language. The parties connected with the meditated periodical are said to be men of uncommon literary abilities and well versed in matters relating to the press.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The Bombay Legislative Department will be removed to Poona on or about the 15th inst.

THE s. s. ROBERT LOWE, Bombay to Havre, reached Aden 19th May—20 days passage; and s. s. Delaware, Bombay to Liverpool, on 25th May, 11 days passage, and left the same day for Suez.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sent P. Thompson and Charles Key to prison for a week for disobedience of the orders of the captain of their ship, the Alfred the Great. At the close of that period they were to be taken on board.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, weather permitting:—

Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Valse	La Perichole	Coote.
Selection	Masaniello	Auber.
Quadrille	Musen	Strauss.
Galop	John Brown	Helm-muller.

GAMBLERS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced to prison for a month, two Parsees, two Hindoos and a Mahomedan who had been caught gambling on the road. Before the Chief Magistrate, Nilajee Soonderjee and seven others were charged with gaming with dice and money on the Breach Candy road. The first defendant was fined Rs. 50, and the rest in the sum of five rupees each. The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court sentenced a Hindoo and a Mahomedan to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days for a similar offence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, at Parell, on the body of Beerbul Radhakisson, a bricklayer. On the previous afternoon, deceased and another man were engaged in putting a wooden frame in a wall for fixing a wall-shade, and while removing some of the stones a portion of the wall fell on the deceased, and injured him in the leg. He was taken home, where he died the following day. Verdict—That the deceased died from tetanus which supervened after fracture of the thigh caused by some stones accidentally falling upon him whilst engaged in building.

THE Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., and family, arrived here from Mahableshwar yesterday.—*Deccan Herald*, June 3.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is expected to reach Poona on Sunday morning. Several members of his Excellency's staff have already reached this station. We fear that unless a very decided change in the weather takes place those coming from Mahableshwar will find Poona very trying. We have had no rain as yet, though the winds are becoming more decidedly south-westerly in their direction.—*Ibid.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

The *Times* of to-day has an article on the meeting lately held by the Native Merchants of Bombay to protest against the Income Tax, in which it praises the speeches made on that occasion and reiterates the opinion of the meeting concerning Public Works expenditure. The article concludes by saying that the dignity and moderation of the protest should command for it the attention of the Home Government.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

Special precautions are being taken for the protection of the Woolwich Powder Magazines against Fenian attempts. Police boats are cruising the Thames.

Fresh Republican bands have appeared in Italy.

The death of Consul Cameron is reported at Geneva.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE following letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Income Tax Collector, Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press:—

To the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honour to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council a letter signed R. and headed "The Income Tax," which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 9th inst.

With the writer's criticism on the Income Tax in general, I have nothing to do, as it does not fall within the scope of my official duty to notice it. There is one sentence, however, in that letter which, if the fact were as stated, would be a reflection upon me, and I cannot therefore avoid noticing it. The writer says—"To make our case harder we discovered a few months after we had paid our Rs. 3,000 that a Parsee gentleman, indirectly associated with us in business and who ought to have paid nearly as much as we did, had got off with the payment of about fifty rupees."

That I recovered Rs. 50 only as tax from a person who ought to have paid Rs. 3,000 is a serious charge, and one which if not satisfactorily disproved is calculated to prejudice me in the estimation of this as well as of the Supreme Government.

I beg therefore to assure the Government that the aforesaid statement has no foundation in fact. A reference to the schedule attached to the Imperial Certificate Tax Act will show that there is no class therein which is chargeable with Rs. 50, the sum alleged to have been paid by a Parsee gentleman. Under that Act a person who made a profit per annum of not less than two, but less than four, lacs of rupees, was required to pay to Government Rs. 3,200. That any man in Bombay, *and a Parsee especially*, making such a profit would escape my notice is, I beg humbly to state, highly improbable, if not impossible.

Before addressing the Government, I publicly requested the *Times'* correspondent to favour me directly, or through the medium of that paper, with the name of the Parsee alluded to by him. It is now nearly a week since I preferred that request, but it has not yet been responded to. If there existed a case of the kind alluded to by R., what objection can there be to my being furnished with the name of the Parsee who is alleged to have deceived me and defrauded the State? It may be, but I will not be so uncharitable as to suppose it, that the writer set up a case from his own imagination to support the position he had assumed. My own belief is that he himself has been deceived or misinformed. However this may be, I feel it to be due to myself to assure Government that the State has not suffered a loss in revenue as is implied in the letter which I have noticed.—I have, &c.,

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Income Tax Collector, Bombay.

Bombay, Income Tax Collector's Office, 17th May 1870.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Dosabhoy has done his best to trace the case referred to by the correspondent in the *Times of India*, and he may be informed that his explanation is quite satisfactory.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MAY.

(Before the Hon. Justice BAYLEY and the Hon. Justice LLOYD.)

THE QUEEN VS. WITTOO PANDOBA AND SUTWA BHUNA.

MURDER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmednuggur, before Mr. Arthur St. John Richardson, Session Judge, Wittoo Pandoba and Sutwa Bhuna, committed for trial by Mr. Alfred Keyser, full-power magistrate in the district of Ahmednuggur, were charged under section 300 of the Indian Penal Code with murder, in having on or about the 1st January 1870 caused the death of one Dhondee Wulud Bapoo. The facts as narrated in the finding of the Session Judge were as follows:—It appears that Wittoo had married a daughter of one Changoo, in whose house the offence was committed. Wittoo's wife died about two years ago, and he had since had intercourse with his deceased wife's sister, the witness Parbutti, the wife of the man Dhondee, with whose death the accused were charged. There was to the actual fatal act of death an eye-witness, much interested to the first accused, the woman Parbutti, and to the preliminary engagement between the accused Wittoo and deceased Dhondee. The accused Wittoo, in addition to his plea of guilty before the Sessions Court, added these words—"The strumpet called me and I went to her house, and therefore I killed Dhondee." In that statement there was a rather incoherent narrative which left the impression that Dhondee, after his return to his own house on the evening on which he met his death, accompanied Wittoo to the sheepfold, and ate and drank milk with him, and that when at midnight Wittoo visited the woman Parbutti there occurred a struggle between Wittoo and deceased, and they fell together outside the house, when the woman, according to the statement of the accused, placed an axe into his (accused's) hand, and he gave deceased three blows with the axe and killed him. "I went," he distinctly said, "for the purpose of killing him." The woman said "Kill him, and I will be your wife." He further said "Both of us buried the body in the river." It was not quite clear whether "both of us" meant the two accused men, or Wittoo and his paramour. In defence of Sutwa it was argued, that the evidence of these women was totally untrustworthy:—of Parbutti, because she had herself aided in the murder of her husband; and of the other two women, simply because they were women, and not in the habit, it must be presumed, of speaking truth. Parbutti who had a direct interest in the welfare of the first accused, and who concealed the primary evidence to murder by throwing earth on the pool of blood which she had described was visible outside the door, and under the area fronting Changoo's house, informed the Court that Sutwa closed the door and put on the chain outside. That Wittoo was in the habit of coming to where Parbutti resided for the purpose of intercourse with her. Both the women have explained that they well knew this, and it seemed the deceased was also aware; but no evidence had thrown any presumption on the cause why Sutwa should have visited the house of Changoo at midnight on 1st January. Dhondee had been absent from his house fifteen days, during which time Wittoo had come on four occasions, but Sutwa was not with him. In short, there was no evidence to show that Sutwa was in the habit of accompanying Wittoo on these visits, or that he had any motive for so doing, or even to believe he went solely on this fatal occasion to aid in the commission of murder. That Wittoo went with an intention to commit murder, if possible, there could be no doubt. He knew the woman's husband had returned and therefore he must meet him. He brought the axe with him, and he returned it with a threat to the woman to be concealed; and she, when concealment was beyond her power, produced the axe before the police from a place of concealment in her mother's house.

The Court concurring with the assessors, found the accused Sutwa not guilty of the offence, and directed him to be discharged.

The accused Wittoo, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to death.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused Wittoo.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3RD JUNE.

(Before JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF MAINTENANCE.—Hurjee Purshotum, an ironsmith, was yesterday summoned to answer a charge of refusing to support his wife Jethibae.

Mr. Sorabjee Bajunjee, vakil of the High Court, appeared for the defendant.

The prosecutrix stated that for the last two years her husband had neglected to maintain her, and she prayed that his worship would order the defendant to provide a suitable maintenance for her.

Mr. Sorabjee urged for the defence that his client was quite ready to receive and maintain his wife. The present charge was repeated after a month, when the dispute between the parties was referred to the caste by his Worship. According to the direction of the Magistrate, a caste meeting was held where the defendant was present; but the complainant neglected to attend. The meeting consequently did nothing in the matter and dispersed. After the lapse of a short time she again sought the interference of this Court, and the vakil hoped his Worship would not encourage her to unnecessarily annoy his client. Besides, he added, as the prosecutrix was a piece of beauty (!) her husband would not allow her to live apart from him, (laughter). A witness, who was a member of the caste meeting, corroborated this statement.

The plaintiff said she was in danger of being ill-treated, more especially as the bail-bond that had been previously given by the defendant had been cancelled.

Mr. Sorabjee said that the bond was still in force, and that there was no fear whatever in her going back to her husband's house. Besides, since the bond was executed, she had never gone to her husband's roof, and she was quite unjustified in alleging her apprehensions.

The Magistrate, on referring to the bond, said that it still existed, and that she was perfectly secure in going to live with her husband. The case was then dismissed.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP SOUTHERN BELLE, 541 tons, Captain C. J. Benson, arrived yesterday from Hong-kong with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MEDEA, 1,066 tons, Captain E. C. Bennett, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo. She spoke the ship Millwall.

THE SHIP BRITISH NATION, 1,302 tons, Captain A. Carnell, arrived on the 2nd instant from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP MACEDON, 1,237 tons, Captain William Widdicombe, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 7,324½ bales of cotton, 129 bales of wool, 167½ cwts. of coir yarn, 525 cwts. of linseed, 262½ cwts. of hemp, 150 cwts. of horns, and 250 cwts. of galls.

THE SHIP VICTORIA NYANZA, 1,022 tons, Captain Arthur A. Jones, arrived on the 2nd instant from Liverpool, with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co. She spoke the ship Sree Singapura, for Singapore, off the Cape of Good Hope.

A PARSEE EDITOR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

ON Monday Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charge against Sorabjee Cursetjee, editor of the *Sunday Review*, of forging a cheque on the Agra Bank.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey for the defence.

Mr. W. Price, inspector of police, was the first witness called. He spoke to receiving information of the charge and then apprehending the defendant. He related the conversation with the Marwarree in Mr. Morriss's room (already reported), and stated that defendant had said the account as to where he gave the cheque to the Marwarree was true, and that a Banian who was karbaree to the Rajah of Bhownuggur had given it to him (defendant) in a library in Agiary Lane, where the Banian was waiting to receive the money. Witness asked why defendant did not go to the bank himself to get the cheque cashed and why he sent the Marwarree, when he said he had some business to transact with Mr. Claridge in the *Times of India* office. Mr. Price then asked him if he had seen Mr. Claridge, to which he replied that he had been at the office but some of the workmen told him that Mr. Claridge had gone to tiffin. Witness then took defendant to the *Times of India* office and asked him to point out the person who had told him that Mr. Claridge had gone to tiffin. Defendant looked round and said he could not find the man. Witness then asked to see Mr. Claridge but was told he was at Matheran. He then took defendant to Superintendent Moffat and asked defendant if he could tell them the name and address of the Banian but he said he could not. They then searched his house and office and found papers. They afterwards took him to Mr. Edgington who offered to give defendant every assistance to find out the Banian, but witness did not think defendant made any reply.

On cross-examination by Mr. Anstey witness deposed—Defendant expressed his anxiety to me more than once that the Banian should be caught. He had never been in the custody of the police before that I know of. His mind seemed to me to be much unhinged. He seemed uneasy. I put him under restraint as to the supply of food from his own relatives. This was in consequence of what had passed the previous night. From his arrest he was fidgetty and did not know what to do with himself. I have seen the Marwarree Malee Dolla. He speaks Hindoostanee. He said to me that the defendant had said to him that he (defendant) would wait for him while the cheque was getting cashed. The Marwaree, on being appealed to by defendant, afterwards corrected this statement and said defendant had said he would come back for him to that spot. I am almost sure I saw the same number as this, now produced, on a counterfoil in the cheque book found at defendant's house. The letter was sealed when we took possession of it. When defendant gave his sanction to search his place he was in our custody. Afterwards his mother brought the keys. Mr. Cleary's name was not mentioned to me or in my presence—it was the name of Mr. Claridge that was mentioned to me. It was Dr. Dhirijlal's library to which I went. Defendant said he had intended to present the cheque. I don't remember having seen him before.

By Mr. Cooper—Defendant said to me that he had swallowed diamonds because he wished to poison himself. For that reason he was put under restraint as to food. That was the only restraint put upon him. The defendant's permission to search was given in the chowkey and again at his house. We told him we had no warrant—only his room was searched. The defendant was uneasy in his mind. He had all his senses about him. He was perfectly sane and sensible.

Mr. Anstey addressed the Court for the defence and then called the following witnesses:—

Cursetjee Rustomjee deposed—I live in Old Sonapore, and am a contractor. I am the father of the defendant, who is in his 28th year. He has opend a printing press near Boleshwur, called the *Sunday Review* Press. Every day I take him in my gharry to the press, and afterwards take him home. He does printing and other work for rajahs in the mofussil. He is the only one of my children who has been taught English, and received his education in the Elphinstone School. I myself neither write nor speak English; consequently I do not pretend to be an expert as to the handwriting of Banians or Parsees. I have more confidence in the defendant than in all my other sons. He tells the truth, and is most honest and faithful in his dealings with me and others. He has been conducting [illegible] this press for about a year. When he began business a little over two years ago I gave him Rs. 2000 in two instalments. With this he bought land [illegible] and lent money, and I produce title-deeds to property which he bought. My son has not been in embarrassed circumstances at any time. He has been living with me all this time, and if he had wanted Rs. 1,500 on the 16th of May I know he had it, and if he had it not I would have given it him, or Rs. 5,000, and he knows that. On the 16th May I was at my business during the usual hours, and went to the Fort at twelve o'clock. About half-past two on that day I got a message from Hurrelal (the last witness), after which I went to the Agra Bank, and saw him there. Up to this time I had heard nothing of this forgery. Afterwards I went to my son's printing press but did not find him there, nor did I see him on my way back to the bank. On returning to the latter place I saw him there, up to which time no comunication had taken place between us. I am now engaged prosecuting one Bhugwandass Soonderjee, once my metha, and am in search of him at present; and also before and since the 16th May I have been endeavouring to find out the Banian who is said to have given my son the forged cheque. I do not know his name. There never was any charge, true or false, made against my son before.

Burjorjee Nusserwanjee was the next witness. He said—I am a compositor in the defendant's press, and remember being at work there on Saturday, the 14th May. My room is in front of the printing room. I saw the defendant go into the printing room that day, accompanied by two Banians. He was there before their arrival. This was about half-past two or three o'clock P.M. They were with him for about half an hour. Afterwards the defendant told me to show them all the printing apparatus, which I did. The Banians said, "What will it cost?" Defendant replied, from Rs. 1,500 Rs. 2,000. I did not hear more than this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper—I never saw the Banians before, and did not know who they were. I have been going to defendant's press every Saturday for two or four years. I seldom go on other days.

Hormusjee Framjee deposed that he was a compositor employed on the *Sunday Review* Press. He was at work there on Monday, the 16th May, at a little before noon, when a person named Bapoojee came, and afterwards two Banians came. They inquired for the defendant and witness told them he had gone to the neighbouring library. They went to that place. He did not know their names, but would recognise the men if he saw them again. He had not seen them since.

Cross-examined—He had been in the employ of the defendant for ten months, and had seen those Banians at the office two or three times before this. He did not know what brought them. The defendant came to the office at noon on the 16th, and remained there about a quarter of an hour. He then went away, saying he was going to the neighbouring library. When he had shown the Banians the library he went back to the printing office, remaining there all day. The defendant returned in about twenty minutes, and after remaining in the office a very short time, went away. I did not see him again that afternoon.

By Mr. Anstey—When the defendant first went out that day he was accompanied by one Bapoojee, a Purbhoo.

Bapoojee Narayen, who was employed in the Harbour Defence Works office and lived near the printing office of the defendant. He was off duty on Monday, the 16th, and about twelve o'clock went to the defendant's press. He afterwards accompanied him to the library in the house of Dr. Dirijlal close by. While there two Banians came and one of them said "I have brought a cheque for Rs. 1,500 to pay for articles according to the list I have given to you." Witness saw this Banian give defendant a cheque, afterwards the defendant excused himself saying he had business to do and went way with the Banians. This was about one o'clock.

Cross-examined.—Had never seen the Banians before. The Banians spoke first. Defendant in reply said, "As you have brought money I shall buy articles according to your list." After defendant got the cheque he examined it and put it into his pocket. He had been six months in the Harbour Works office, having formerly been in the locomotive department of the G. I. P. Railway for fourteen years.

Cursetjee Jeewanjee said he was a mehta in the employ of Jamsetjee Cooverjee and Sons, Fort. On Monday, the 16th May, he was at a wedding, and for that reason left his shop early on that day. On his way home he passed the *Times of India* office, and saw the defendant near. They exchanged salutations, and witness saw him go into the office of that newspaper.

By Mr. Cooper—He remembered the day on account of the wedding.

Cassinath Ragojee said he was a mehta, at present outside the Fort. About a month ago he remembered passing Pydhonie on the way to Mazagon. He knew defendant's father, and also one Bhugwandas Soonderjee, formerly his mehta. When he met this Bhugwandas it was Sunday, and before this charge arose. Bhugwandas said, "This being Sunday I am out; on other days I had myself, as a *capias* is out against me." He asked witness if he ever went to the house of the defendant's father, and on being replied to said, "Well, the defendant has given me all this trouble. Never mind, I shall show something to him."

This finished the case.

The Magistrate then said he did not think he ought to take upon himself the responsibility of dismissing this case. He should be very glad if the defendant was able to establish his innocence, and there was no reflection upon his character so long as the charge was merely hanging over his head. The misfortune would be if he was unable to clear himself before a jury, to whom the matter belonged. Consequently he should commit the defendant, Sorabjee Cursetjee, to take his trial on this charge at the next Criminal Sessions.

The defendant was then formally committed, bail being accepted for his appearance at the Sessions.

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STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomallee, 3rd June, 1-25 p.m.—H. M. ship Dryad from Galle anchored yesterday.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Whitsunday, 5th June 1870.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymns 127 and 350.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 139 and 301. Anthem for Whit Sunday (Come, Holy Ghost.)

Offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

11 a.m.—Litany. Holy Communion celebration and Sermon. Hymns 131 and 204.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 131, 139 and 17.

Offertories in the evening for the Choir Fund.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

Whitsun Eve, Saturday, 4th June.

6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 126 (Ruler of the hosts of light), 139, and 148 (O Holy Spirit).

Whitsunday, 5th June.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon. Hymns 127 (Come Holy Ghost,) 129 (Above the starry Spheres), and 130 (When God of old came down from Heaven).

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 127 and 131 (Spirit of mercy), 139 (Our blest Redeemer), and 130. Collections for Church expenses.

In Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon with Holy Communion, on board the ship City of Richmond, lying off H M.'s Dockyard, on Sunday, to commence at eleven o'clock a.m. A short service will also be held at eight o'clock a.m., on board the s.s. Brazilian, lying off the Time Ball Tower, by the Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Thursday last at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, concerning the death of one Gunnoo, an inmate of the Asylum. From the evidence of Dr. Johnson, who is now in charge of the Asylum as a temporary measure, it appeared that about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th ult. a European overseer by name McDaniell came and asked him to go and see a patient in his ward. He went and saw the deceased for the first time. He was lying on his bedding, which was spread on the floor, and he thought he was suffering from remittent fever. He could answer questions, but appeared to be heavy and stupid. He did not complain of suffering from pain in any particular part of his body. His breathing was a little short and he was asked if he had any cough. He merely shook his head, but the overseer did not think he had any cough. Dr. Johnson put his ear to his chest and found a slight crepitating murmur on the right side under the armpit and towards the edge of the shoulder blade. He thought that this was one of the usual symptoms found in fever cases of this description, and he ordered a mustard plaster to be placed over his chest. He saw no marks of external violence. After making some directions he left the place. At about 9-30 p.m. the apothecary came up and told him that deceased was dead; and further reported that the overseer McDaniell had told him whilst he was lifting up deceased he found that his (deceased's) ribs had been broken. Dr. Johnson made a *post mortem* examination of the body on the following morning, which showed that the deceased had sustained fracture of the ribs on both sides of the chest. There was also a rapture of the liver.

McDaniell, the overseer, said that he had been nearly seven years employed as overseer in the Lunatic Asylum. Deceased was transferred from the Hospital at Rutnaghiri to the Asylum about six months ago, and was an inmate of the "violent ward." For the first three or four months he was very quiet and seldom spoke to another patient. For the five or six days before his death his manner changed and he became violent, restless, and filthy in his habits. He first observed him particularly on the 24th ult. when his manner markedly changed. He told the havildar and warned the servants to watch his habits. About 9 p.m. on the day the deceased died he went to see him and as he was giving him some canjee he asked him where he felt sick. He made a gesture and pointed to his ribs, but he did not speak. He felt him over the ribs and discovered that there was one broken. He moved him out into the gallery and went to get him some brandy and water, which the apothecary ordered him. As he was giving him some of this he suddenly fell back and appeared to be dying. He sent for the apothecary, but just as he came the deceased expired. Witness had made every enquiry, but he could form no opinion as to the method in which deceased met with the injuries which led to his death.

After some further evidence the Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next.

THE ALBERT COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I send you for publication a copy of my letter in reply to the circular of the Committee for Reconstructing the Albert Life Assurance Company. I do not know whether all I have urged will be concurred in by the general body of Indian policy-holders, but I have no doubt the majority will admit that I am in the main right as to the view I have taken anent the proposed scheme.—Yours obediently, T. Jervis.

3rd June 1870.

The Committee for Reconstructing the Albert Life Assurance Company.

Gentlemen,—I acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 13th April 1870, and in reply beg to inform you that on the following grounds I dissent *in toto* from the plan of reconstruction therein proposed.

The proposal is to pay 85 per cent. on all claims on policies older than 1st January 1864, and 10 per cent. after the "calculations upon which the reconstruction company is founded shall have been tested and confirmed by experience." This is coming before the policy-holders without tested calculations and without experience, and the expected additional 10 per cent. is uncertain because unguaranteed.

Calculation shows that to make the concern solvent it is absolutely necessary to provide	£640,000
To make up this you expect	380,000
Deficiency	£260,000
Associated Companies will pay	183,223
Absolute loss	£76,777

The policy-holders are asked to "consent to this deduction" to make the company solvent. I know many who rather than consent would suffer any loss.

In consenting to the general proposition, the policy-holders would be giving the shareholders of the Albert a legal discharge from all further liabilities; in other words the policy-holders volunteer to deprive themselves of the only guarantee a Life Assurance Company can legally give. After they give this legal discharge to the shareholders, what, I ask, will be their position? They would simply undertake to guarantee their own company. Wonderful sagacity this! But on which side is the sagacity displayed?

The shareholders, I might be excused from observing, permitted the company to engage in transactions which are perfectly unjustifiable in an Assurance Company—transactions which cannot be upheld as honest in any law court; and when the day of reckoning comes, they, the shareholders of the Albert, and the twenty and more associated companies, want the unliable policy-holders to bear the loss! If the shareholders of the Albert and the committee of policy-holders, annuitants and shareholders say there is no way of getting justice *now* and that the policy-holders had better submit to the terms offered, what is the guarantee that the concern will not again become insolvent; and if it does become insolvent, will they get justice *then*? If the law is powerless now, it will continue to be powerless as long as the Joint Stock Act exists, and if the shareholders know that the law is powerless, then they must know also that the policy-holders are powerless also. There is no getting out of the logic of this except by saying that the Albert Company is not made up of a set of rogues. Allowing this, how can I and those of the policy-holders who are at one with me (and I hope their name, in India, is legion) trust them?

"The reconstruction," I am glad to find, "depends upon the general concurrence of the policy-holders." This is plain—and as I have already said there are many who will risk their all rather than concur—who will oppose the scheme to the utmost. The reconstruction policy-holders will certainly have to bear the brunt of this battle, for there is not a word in the circular to show that the *shareholders* of the Albert are prepared to bear the burden themselves. When the policy-holders sue the shareholders for damages, the shareholders will in their turn sue the managers and trustees (or directors) and justice may be obtained. But, in order to escape their own liabilities the shareholders will (must) help the directors in any scheme of reconstruction which sets them free—and the question may be asked, is not your London committee made up of Albert and associated shareholders and their friends? Is not your committee influenced on the side of the Albert directors? or am I to suppose that philanthropy influences you?

Passing from these facts and arguments, I come now to the practical and common sense question. *Can the resuscitated Albert live?* We have a *dead* company, pronounced insolvent, confessing itself insolvent, refusing to pay its debts. Suppose this company revived by meeting 85 or 95 per cent of its liabilities—made up of men smarting under a loss—will these men, think you, make any efforts to persuade others to join their company, or, if they do, will they succeed in getting a single man to join? The world is wide. The Albert floats once more; calls itself solvent, and begins to pay its debts. Will any man seeking a provision for his family, at his death, *select* the Albert? Is it possible to conceive such an election? There are men who may (and will) go to the revived Albert—but who are they? fellows harrassed in business—besotted in debauchery, *who no matter by what means must raise money*. Do the *bona fide* policy-holders of the Albert want such associates? We know that when a company lays itself out to secure such lives that the calculations of the actuary do not apply to a company having a large number of such lives, and if the Albert is resuscitated and wish to stand it must draw to itself *good lives*. When a man has made up his mind and knows the worst, he will turn over a new leaf and seek to protect his family by a new investment in the safest and not a *damaged* channel.—I have, &c., THOS. JERVIS.

Bombay, 3rd June.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 3rd June, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 2nd June, 5-35 p.m.; via Turkey, 2nd June, 12-10 p.m. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 3rd June, 12-15 p.m.; via Turkey, 2nd June, 3-20 p.m. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 3rd June, 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 85.

Cannanore, 3rd June, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29·880.

Tuticorin, 3rd June, 10 a.m.—Weather fine, wind south east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·83.

Carwar, 3rd June, 10-15 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·84.

Mangalore, 3rd June, 12 p.m.—Weather fair, hermometer 88.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—3rd June, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd June, 5-35 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 31 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd June, 12-10 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd June, 11-2 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 58 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd June, 10-14 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 33 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd June, 3-20 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd June, 11-45 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 23 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 2nd to 9 p.m. of the 3rd June is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 48	0 1
"	Calcutta	9 58	0 35
"	Madras	1 25	0 27
"	Galle	one in 3hrs. 53mts.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA ON THE ARMY.

We believe the following is a more authentic report than the one we have already published of the speech made by H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala, at the banquet given at Simla to Sir Henry Durand, in reply to the toast of the Army:—

"Gentlemen, it is extremely gratifying to the Army to possess the good opinion of their civil fellow-citizens, and I am extremely happy indeed that we have the good-will and good opinion of my honourable friend opposite (Mr. Strachey.) The British army of the present day has been gradually improved and brought to a great state of perfection, and that is very much owing to the ability, the great zeal, and attention of its commander, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (cheers). Throughout the whole time that I was in England, I never heard but *one* expression of the justice, impartiality, and kindness towards officers of every rank, of His Royal Highness (cheers), and I may add that that was specially remarked by officers of the Indian service (cheers). It is impossible that those who are interested in the army can fail to feel some anxiety at present regarding its foreshadowed changes, lest we should be blindly following, as we did some time ago, the Prussian models, when we had queues and powder, and high stocks and tight coats (cheers). One cannot but feel somewhat apprehensive when we look on the self-contained and efficient condition of our regiments, the gradual mixture of young soldiers of a certain standing, and veterans all linked together, the junior being educated by the senior, the whole with their families linked to their officers by acts of kindness (cheers) and good offices. A regiment under such condition seems a secure refuge, a fortress to all good men belonging to it. It is their home; and when you see such good machinery as that, you cannot but feel some apprehension when you hear of such short terms of service, and of men being drafted after three years from regiments and reserves; thus severing the connection which has so long existed between the men of a regiment and their officers. But perhaps as we grow older we come to be more conservative, and too apprehensive of changes. As we look back now, whatever the former position of the army was, it seems to have done its work well, and I feel every confidence that for the future it will do justice to the good opinion which has been expressed of it by my hon'ble friend to-night (loud cheers). I beg to return my best thanks on behalf of the Army and Navy." (cheers.)

MY FIRST TIGER.

A few days ago news was brought to me that a tiger had killed a cow close to the bungalow. I immediately started off, and having arrived at the spot about 1 p.m., proceeded to make preparations for the reception of mine enemy. The cow had been killed just at the edge of a sholah, and in her death-struggles she had rolled down a short way into the sholah, amongst some rather dense acanthus plants. To clear these away around her for a few feet, and strychnine the fore and hind [illegible] of the carcase was the work of a few [illegible] Fortunately a fine ilex tree grew almost over the spot where the cow lay; in the top-most branches, distant some thirty feet from the ground, I constructed a platform for two, and made it soft and comfortable with moss, over which I placed a mat. By 3 o'clock all my preparations were complete, and I entered my ambush with one follower and two double guns. Hour after hour passed in the solemn stillness of the wood; many were the calculations I made as to which side the tiger would approach. About five a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning commenced. I did not feel very happy in my situation, for, given a tall tree and a couple of guns, the chances were that the lightning would soon find me out. About six o'clock a jackal appeared at the edge of the sholah, and after trying the wind, approached the carcase and at once proceeded on the tiger's track, apparently to ascertain his whereabouts, shortly returning, and evidently acting under the impression that he had not much time to waste, he tore out a large piece of meat from the cow, and made up the hill to a rock above fifty yards off, where he hid it; he then returned to the carcase and commenced a hurried repast. Suddenly the cracking of a single stick in the sholah warned him of the approach of the tiger. Jumping on the top of the cow, he took a hasty survey of the position, and being satisfied, bolted to the rock where he had concealed his meat and from whence he never stirred, as next morning I found him there stiff as a board from the strychnine. Some ten minutes elasped ere a second sound was heard, and that proceeded from the tiger lapping water in the nullah; then all was silent for full half an hour. In the meantime the lightning flashed and the shades of evening began to close around. As there would soon be pitch darkness, the moon not rising till one o'clock, I became very anxious for the appearance of the tiger. Just before darkness closed in a heavy foot-fall, not ten yards from the cow, put me on the alert; the next instant the bushes parted, and his vast head appeared not two yards from the cow. Another step and his whole body was exposed; still as a statue he stood, with his head full fronting me. Fearing the rapidly waning light would put an end to any accuracy of aim, I could no longer resist the temptation, and lodged a ball in his head; he subsided at once, and to make certain I gave him the contents of my second barrel in his head, the effect of which was to cause him to roll over on his side, where he lay to all intents and purposes apparently dead. So certain was I of my victory that I actually sent for people to drag the corpse away. In half an hour they arrived, the tiger still in the same inanimate position—in vain had my faithful companion urged me to fire yet another shot, to make the victory certain; but flushed with success and ignorant of the nature of the tiger, I declined, on the score that it would spoil his skin. Although seven o'clock in the evening, it was quite light enough to take an accurate aim by, and yet I hesitated. The talking of the coolies who had arrived at the sholah side, seemed to have aroused the tiger, for without any preliminary warning, and before I could get my gun to bear upon him, he staggered up and rolled into the nullah. In vain I looked; nothing could be seen, and sorrowfully I retraced my steps. The next morning, after a night composed of vain regrets and resolution as to what I should do on the morrow, I summoned the dogs and beaters and proceeded to beat up the tiger's quarters, faintly hoping that I might find him dead. Searching the place where the tiger fell, a large pool of blood appeared, but beyond that there was no trace of him, so I resolved to beat the sholah. Half way down the sholah, the poligar hound gave tongue, and the rest of the dogs joining, there was soon a grand chorus, dear to the heart of the sportsman: the coolies yelled again. Suddenly a terrible shriek from the poligar told but too truly of his death. Vowing revenge I crossed over to the other side of the sholah, and approached to within twenty yards of the tiger. Not being able to see him through the density of the jungle, and expecting a charge, I climbed a tree exactly over him, peering anxiously over the bushes. A gun suddenly exploded behind me, the ball passing between my legs. I nearly lost my hold of the branch to which I was clinging, so sudden was the shock. I lost a splendid chance of shooting the tiger, through the awkwardness of my gun bearer. With a low growl the tiger bolted, the dogs chasing him like a hare. Slipping down the tree as hard as I could I rushed out of the sholah leaving my gun bearer to follow. Proceeding along the edge of the sholah in the direction in which the dogs were baying I came suddenly on the tiger, not six yards from me. Taking a hasty aim at his shoulder I was in the act of pulling the trigger when he saw me, and I had just time to fire, as with a roar he bounded at me with open mouth, his horrid fangs gleaming in the sunlight; as he received the ball his fore paws were on a bank not six feet from me. The blow turned him and with another roar he disappeared in the sholah before I had time to give him a second shot. The scouts reported him as sneaking round the head of the sholah. Putting the dogs in they soon brought him to bay, and once more I climbed a tree to endeavour to shoot him from above. Distant but twenty feet from him I could hear him snarling at the dogs. Just then he caught sight of me on the branch. With a roar, he sprung ten feet up in the air, but I was twenty feet up, he failed in his spring—perched as I was on a small branch and holding on for dear life I was quite unable to use my gun, and the next moment he disappeared. Ten minutes afterwards, he appeared on the hill side making for a large sholah. A scout on a rock seeing the tiger approaching him open mouthed, yelled horribly, which so alarmed the tiger that he turned back and fled to the sholah. The dogs were now hoarse with barking, the coolies exhausted and having no companion to assist me, I was forced to give up the chase in despair. The next morning I tried again, but during the night the tiger had vacated his quarters and I was left lamenting my bad luck.

—*South India Observer*. Ibex.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A rule has been laid down for Bengal jails, that men sentenced to simple imprisonment shall be required to cook their own food, wash their clothes, and clean their wards, provided they belong to a class of society, the members of which would in their own houses perform such offices. We are glad to find Dr. Mouat again and as usual on the side of common sense. But we should also like to see all the budmashes, who are imprisoned in default of security for their good livelihood, put to a little wholesome labour. It is a clear defect in the law that such ruffians should live at ease at their *father-in-law's* as they term the jail in Bengal. The introduction of penadietary by Dr. Mouat is another triumph of experience over sentiment.—*Pioneer*.

The examples of Captain Slocum, the *Pall Mall* and *Australian Herald* have provoked the appearance of "a marine monster at Calicut." This treasure is rather vaguely described—it was "of the piscatory tribe," and "in the shape of a sea elephant," and it measured nineteen koles in length. Now an average kole stands about 5 feet we suppose, which gives the length as 95 feet, and if it was in the least like an elephant the Calicut phenomenon must have been nearly as high as it was long—say 90 feet. On the other hand again it was piscatory, *i. e.*, it had no legs, but was a solid body 95 feet by 90, with, we may safely assume, a moderate thickness, giving as a result a beast of about 700,000 cubic feet. If it can only be proved that its touch is poison and aspect pestilent, the Calicut monster will be about the best of its kind. Fortunately the animal was dead when found.—*Pioneer*.

How many of our readers ever heard of the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands? We suspect a very small proportion, but we can assure them that he is, to quote the Lieutenant-Governor of Saint Vincent (of whom of course every one has heard), a most vigilant and popular ruler. The reasons for our now introducing His Excellency to the attention, or it may be recalling him to the memory, of the public is to notice a correspondence lately published between the Lord of the Isles, we beg pardon, of the Windward Isles, and the Duke of Argyll. From this correspondence it appears that the emigration of coolies from India has for a long time, and with great success, been carried on between the Barbadoes and Bengal; the number of estates on which coolies are now prospering being 25 in number, on most of which "labour commands its price." It is curious in the tables of immigrant labourers to notice classed together "indentured Portuguese and Africans." These latter, the Africans to wit, are the black sheep of the colony, for they have a habit of deserting and subsequently avoiding discovery. "Emancipation" has doubtless raised their notions of what is free and independent, but confused them as to where obligations begin and end.—*Pioneer*.

THE VICES OF A "HOLY" CITY.

Tradition tells of a Benares pundit who, in hot haste westwards to accomplish his marriage, and delayed in the way by stress of weather, arrived at Prág on the auspicious day predicted in dreams for the nuptial. Anxious to fulfil the word of prophecy he resolved to wed the first virgin who should cross his path. Alighting at a dwelling he was met by a young woman of the Abir caste, and true to his vow he wedded her. The first-born of this marriage was a Prágwal and was devoted to a life of begging from the pilgrims who flocked to the Prág Mela in Mágh. Ever since then the city has been infested with Prágwals. Staunch to their origin and instincts they have begged with zeal and success. But such puissant beggars have they become that their requests are now commands; their pauperism is wealth; their lowliness is lawlessness. Between extortion and chicanery they swallow up monthly hundreds of rupees, without the credit of a moment's honest labour. They live in licentious extravagance, and so long as gross and open violence is not committed, Government smiles on them, and before the eyes of the oppressed sanctions their lordly tyranny and indolence. Here, however, they do not stop. The are most notorious gamblers in public and private. Without the courage to defy the law they bribe it; and we have too much reason to fear that the police, almost to a man, connive at their practices. Can it be wondered at then, that in the face of such a combination the truth is not known? But they go deeper still. Domestic peace and purity are not safe from their invasions. Brahmans they are not; they know it; and like their paternal ancestor they care not for restraint. To those who suffer, then, can our silence be interpreted otherwise than as a consent to unbridled license under the name of liberty?

But other quarters of the city have their phases too. Drunkenness is, we believe, enormously on the increase. Opium is consumed in vast quantities, and certain bazaars, if visited at odd times, would read a rare homily on the opium revenue. The result, or rather the invariable concomitant, is indiscriminate betting and gambling, not confined to the few games of chance which ancient usage permits, but mingling as every employment among young and old, rich and poor. None of the dozen or more Hindoo games has any relish for the child unless he has his stake on it; no law suit commands any share of attention, unless its result is heavily betted on, and the court amlah are parties to the wager. But more. Theft and robbery have risen to the dignity of commercial transactions—affairs of contract. There is, we understand, nothing more notorious than that many of the well dressed Mahomedans who parade the streets, entertain whole herds of low-caste men for the express purpose of accomplishing petty thefts, and an occasional big job in the shape of a robbery or burglary. They allow a fair percentage of the gains to their minions at whose risk are the chances of detection, and whose names therefore *alone* appear on the original records. To the wanderer in the bazaar, however, perhaps the most melancholy spectacle of all is the great increase and prevalence of domestic infidelity. Prescription is doing its work in transforming what was once a life wrong with a recognized license, rendering purity and fidelity only secure where they are actually disavowed. We are aware we tell an unpalatable tale. Its narration, however, will be so far productive of fruit if it suggest the existence and the necessity for rectification of two cardinal errors in our administration. The *first* is that we pin our faith too closely to the traditional "nuksha" whose statements are often useless as data, and the inductions from them ludicrously wide of the truth. The *second* is that we are too fearful of intruding, and our corrective measures devised independently of native counsel do not go straight at an evil but shirk it. And without carelessly entering on difficult ground, we may ask,—Is there no hidden fallacy in our educational system, owing to which it fosters evil instead of neutralizing it?—*Pioneer*.

MACGREGOR.

Macgregor is not a taking horse. He is a bay colt about 15 hands 3 inches, very short and stands high on the leg. He has fine shoulders but rather small feet, and though with something of his sire Macaroni about him, he is not nearly so good-looking, and goes back more to his grand-sire, Sweetmeat. There is no doubt that Mr. Merry and Waugh guarded their treasure, and but rarely allowed him to be seen out of his clothes, and as to what or when his trial was, the most bare-faced tout has not yet had the courage to proclaim. That he was tried with Sunshine is probable, indeed pretty certain, but none of us know, and Mr. Merry has managed it very well, that is to say for himself. Some of his acquaintances complain bitterly that they always thought the mare the best and were rather discouraged to back Macgregor. I am sure I don't know. I have not the honour of the acquaintance of the honorable member for Falkirk Burghs, but this I do know that about three weeks ago Mr. Merry was sitting at dinner next to a certain very pretty and accomplished woman, who is found of having a little investment on something for the Derby, and just as the ladies were leaving the table she said—"Oh, Mr. Merry, I have backed Macgregor for £10 at 40 to 1. Shall I stand it?" And the worthy man, softened by claret and bright eyes, said in a low voice, but with emphasis, "Every penny." *In vino veritas*. I wish I had been the other side of him.—*Sporting Correspondent of the Pioneer*, (London, May 5.)

An Insinuation.—Two boys in the employ of the Erie Railway Company having swindled that company out of 270 dols., the *New York Herald* heads the notice of the case "The force of example."

Beau Belles.—Mr. Flowers, last Friday, at Bow-street, again remanded for a week the two wolves in sheep's clothing who were that day brought before him on remand. We strongly advise the worthy magistrate to commit them, at the next hearing, for trial, to the "*Middle-sex* sessions!"—*Punch and Judy*.

A Lucky Editor.—The Sultan was so much pleased with a leading article on his speech from the throne which appeared in the *Teraki*, a Turkish paper published in Stamboul, that he has conferred upon the editor, Ali Bey, the grade of *czimacam* (lieut.-col) and given him a *baksheesh of* £500. The military rank given to the fortunate editor is explained by the fact that he was originally a cadet in the military school.—*Levant Times*, May 6.

A New Flag for Mauritius.—The latest papers from Mauritius announce the arrival from England of the new flag selected by the naval authorities of Great Britain, for Mauritius. It is said to consist of a "Blue ensign, in the fly of which is a shield quartered severally with a ship, three cane plants, a key, and a star rising from the ocean. The motto is, "*Stella clavisque maris Indici.*" The ingenuity of the gentlemen at the Herald's College must have been severely taxed to invent this elegant device and motto, but why they should call Mauritius the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean we are at a loss to understand.—*Englishman*.

Mr. Kinnaird has evidently no idea of the dimensions to which blue-book printing has grown in this country, or he would never have made the request to Mr. Grant Duff which he did on the 5th instant. He asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would object to "lay upon the table of the House, copies of all proceedings of the Governments of India, Madras, Bombay and Bengal in the matter of education; all telegrams and despatches on the working of Sir Charles Wood's minutes on the subject, and also copies of any minutes of the members of the Council of India, unpublished orders and despatches of the Secretary of State for India since 1859 on the subject, or on the working of cesses for schools and roads in India." Mr. Grant Duff replied that he had "no objection whatever," but did not think his "hon'ble friend at all realized the enormous proportions of the Blue-book which he proposed to call into existence." For our own part, we suspect Mr. Grant Duff would find his own ideas on the subject rather inadequate.—*Pioneer*.

THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.—May 10.

Mr. Kinnaird presented a petition, signed by Dr. Lockyer and several missionaries in China, against the continuance of the opium trade.

Sir W. Lawson rose to move, "That this house condemns the system by which a large portion of the Indian revenue is raised from opium." He said that when the Indian budget was before the house last year the hon. member for Penrhyn and himself objected to the system by which a large portion of the Indian revenue was raised from the sale of opium, and they were replied to by the hon. member for the eastern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, who said that if they really objected to the opium traffic they ought to bring the question fairly before the house. In answer to that challenge he (Sir W. Lawson) felt it his duty to submit his resolution for their consideration. The principle which led him to propose this resolution was the old one—namely, that that which was morally wrong could never be politically right. He did not want to dogmatise on that principle. He simply believed that it was one which should be applied to all legislation. If that principle were right, he would proceed to show that this traffic in opium was in itself immoral, and highly injurious to the health of those amongst whom it was carried on. The Prime Minister could not object to the application of this principle, inasmuch as in a pamphlet which he had written he referred to the obligation of the state to follow the moral law. This question, which involved the happiness of immense multitudes of people had never been fairly discussed in that house for a period of 27 years. In 1843, when it was last before the house, the Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley, moved a resolution precisely similar in effect to that which he (Sir W. Lawson) was then moving; and the government of the late Sir R. Peel did not venture to oppose it with a negative, but felt itself constrained to move the previous question. Lord Ashley was ultimately induced to withdraw his motion on the representation of Sir R. Peel that negociations were pending on the subject, and that such a motion if carried might seriously interfere with them. No material change had since taken place in the system which Lord Ashley had then condemned. But there was a change in the circumstances of the country which warranted him (Sir W. Lawson) in bringing forward this question at the present time. A great change had taken place in the government of India, by which we were made more directly and distinctly responsible for that government than in the old days of the East India Company. Moreover, we had a new parliament, and he rejoiced to see the old foreign policy—that of bullying the weak and truckling to the strong—was dead and buried for ever (hear). Now, this opium which was prepared and sold by the Indian government, was not a medical opium intended to sooth human pain and suffering. As was testified by a remarkable declaration signed by Sir Benjamin Brodie, and 24 other eminent physicians referred to by Lord Ashley in 1843, it was calculated to inflict the most serious injury upon the human race by destroying the physical, moral and intellectual energies of all those who consumed the drug, and it led to idleness, poverty, insanity, and early death (hear, hear). It annually destroyed millions of individuals, and was worse in regard to loss of life than the slave trade. The hon. gentleman quoted numerous other authorities testifying to the same facts. One of them observing that it was not so much that "the man eats the opium as that the opium eats the man." That morning he had received an interesting letter from a Mr. Wylie, who had been for a period of 20 years employed in China by the Bible Society, and who corroborated the same facts, describing the opium trade as one of the greatest evils to which the Chinese were exposed, and adding that unless it was put a stop to it would before long accomplish the destruction morally and physically of that great empire (hear, hear). The Under-Secretary for India when introducing the budget last year stated that within a few years the opium trade in China had increased from 4,000 chests annually to 75,000. Previous to the year 1860 all the opium used in China had to be smuggled into that country, under the alleged connivance of our own authorities. Great efforts had been made by our representatives to induce the Chinese to legalize this traffic, but the Chinese government had steadily and perseveringly refused to do so. In 1839 the Chinese authorities had even gone so far as to seize £2,000,000 worth of opium belonging to British merchants, and to utterly destroy it, refusing to derive the slightest pecuniary profit by it. This circumstance had been referred to as a singular instance of the magnanimity of a pagan monarch in destroying an article of acknowledged value rather than avail himself of the opportunity of obtaining the large sum of money for which it could be sold. It was to avenge that insult—in which by-the-bye the Chinese were fully justified—that the war of 1839 was commenced, which was not concluded until 1842, when the treaty of Nankin was executed. Under that treaty we obtained 12 millions of dollars as the cost of the war, three millions of dollars for duties due to merchants, besides the value of the opium destroyed. Notwithstanding the continued resistance of the Chinese government the trade in opium was still carried on with a certain amount of success for a number of years, but our other trade with China did not go on in as satisfactory a manner. In 1854 they than they were in 1835. Things went on thus until 1857, when we entered into the lorcha war, which everybody must remember. We obtained, in October, 1860, the treaty of Tin Sin; and then, for the first time, the introduction of opium was allowed, at a duty of ten per cent., and at that rate the opium had been introduced ever since. The President of the Board of Trade had condemned, in strong language, the introduction of opium into China. The First Minister of the Crown had spoken against the introduction in language still stronger. Our forcing of this traffic into the East had made us hated. One of our missionaries was driven out of China, not because he was a missionary, but because he was connected with the people who dealt in the poisonous drug. It was said that the trade in opium was not worse than the spirit trade at home. He was not a competent judge. Comparisons were odious. But he could not walk the streets or take up a newspaper without being reminded of it. But there was one point in connection with the subject which ought not to be forgotten, and that was, that the government dealt with this opium; that they grew it; that they traded with it. With regard to our trade in spirits, the government, admitting the evils, thought there were countervailing benefits. It was quite different with opium; for no one would defend its use. Destroy the trade in opium in China, and there would be a larger market for our goods than there was now. The cultivation of opium was rapidly extending all over China. It might be said that the resolution was an abstract resolution. Everybody hated abstract resolutions; that house hated abstract resolutions; he hated abstract resolutions. But he did not know how he could bring the subject forward except in the shape of an abstract resolution. The Indian budget was always brought forward at a late period of the session, and after many hon. members had left. He was bringing no railing accusation against any ministry, any party, any House of Commons. He asked the house, by passing this resolution, to declare that henceforth they were ready and willing to sustain her Majesty's ministers, and induce them to carry out their Eastern policy according to the true interests of humanity.

Mr. R. N. Fowler said the last speaker put the consumption of opium on a par with the consumption of alcoholic beverages. He (Mr. Fowler) went farther, and said that opium produced greater mischievous results than wines and spirits in this country. Medical men here declared that wines and spirits were wholesome. Did they ever say the same of opium? He (Mr. Fowler) imagined that far greater evils were produced by the use of opium in China than the evils of drunkenness in England. Mr. Julius Jeffreys, F.R.S., formerly staff surgeon of Cawnpore and civil surgeon of Futtehgurh, in his work on "The British Army in India," published in 1858, said—"The total production of spirits in Great Britain and Ireland, both for home consumption and exportation, exceeds 20 millions of gallons. A quantity alarming to contemplate. The opium consumed in China, if dissolved in that spirit, would just about suffice to convert it all into laudanum; and then, in the physician's estimate of its powers, all that solvent spirit present would be nearly as much water compared with the opium. Moreover, opium acts not less, but more powerfully upon the Mongolian—the Chinese, than on the Caucasian—the European race; and not less, but more, when smoked, or rather deeply inhaled, than when taken into the stomach. . . . Is there one member sitting in the British or Indo-British Council Chamber, who could refrain from denouncing as an offender deserving condign punishment the chemist whom he found teaching his household for gain to consume laudanum as an agent of vicious excitement? And would that chemist better his position, would he not rather drive the injured parent or husband frantic, by proving that his family by use could now consume it by spoonfuls with apparent impunity, or by arguing that if he did not entice them some other chemist would; or by coolly calculating how insignificant a proportion, and therefore loss, his family was to the whole population? Yet such, nay, in many respects worse than this, have been our doings in China." Dr. Bridges, now a Poor-law Commissioner, in the essay on China which he contributed to the volume entitled "International Policy," says—"It is the interest, or the supposed interest, of the Indian government to derive a revenue of from five to eight millions from the sale of opium to China. Every sophistry is therefore used to persuade the public of what every medical man in Europe knows to be false, that opium, in quantities of a few grains daily, is not injurious to health; and on the basis of that falsehood to found the inference that, if its excess be hurtful, that is no more than may be said of the abuse of alcoholic liquor; that its prohibition by government would, therefore, stand on the same footing as the prohibition of wine, beer, and spirits, demanded by the supporters of the Maine Liquor Law, condemned by most reasonable men, on the ground that the abuse of a thing is no argument against its use. I say then, first, that every medical man in Europe knows, that whereas the use of beer or wine in small quantities is in most cases not injurious, the constant use even of small doses of opium, except in certain cases of disease, is injurious exceedingly. Secondly, whereas beer or wine can easily be taken in moderation, like tea or coffee, from year to year, without increasing the quantity, opium cannot. It requires constant increase to produce its pleasurable effects. This is a practical distinction of the greatest moment. In large manufacturing towns especially, where mothers of families work in factories, the physician sees its baneful effects on children to whom it is given by the tired nurse. The dose must be constantly increased. Two drops of laudanum, that is, one-tenth of a grain of opium, are enough to kill an infant of a month old. But under the sedulous ministrations of the nurse, a dose of sixty drops, equal to three full doses for an adult, is at last tolerated and demanded. In Bradford the rate of mortality for all classes is high, 25 to 28 per 1000, as compared with the average in the community of 22. But the mortality of children under five years is out of proportion even to that high standard, 230 per 1000, as compared with the general English rate of 150. This I know from personal experience to be largely due to opium. But it would be entirely erroneous to measure the mischievous effects of opium merely or mainly by its effects in shortening life. Nor is it on the intellectual faculties that its worst evils primarily and directly fall. It is the manhood, the energy, the will, the concentration of purpose, that in the first place are attacked and undermined. The life-long suicide of Coleridge and De Quincy is painful evidence of this." The medical evidence he had quoted went to show that the use of opium was attended with much greater evils than those which arose from the use of spirits, fearful as they were; but he would point out that the action of the government in regard to these two things was very different: for whereas the duties upon spirits stood in the way of increased consumption, all our policy with regard to opium had been to increase its consumption by the Chinese. That was an important distinction. His hon. friend had given various proofs of the great evils arising from the use of opium in China. Those evils, however, were not confined to China, but extended to our subjects in India. The evidence of a gentleman who had great experience in the cultivation of opium, as agent for the East India Company, went to show that wherever opium was grown it was eaten; that the more it was grown the more it was eaten; that half the crimes committed in the opium districts had their origin in opium eating, and that one opium eater demoralised the whole village. Some of the most fertile lands in India were given up to the cultivation of opium, and the government had done everything in its power to encourage the cultivation. The consequence was an increased production, for he found that while there were 1000 chests in 1767, there were 57,000 in 1855, and now there were 89,000. Mr. H. George Tucker, an eminent director of the East India Company, made the following admission:—"We introduced it (opium) into our own districts where it had not been cultivated before, or where it had been abandoned, and gave our revenue officers an interest in extending the cultivation in preference to other produce much more valuable and deserving of encouragement." This subject had been brought before the house many years ago by the Earl of Shaftesbury, but since that period the East India Company had been abolished, and the Imperial government was responsible for everything that went on in India, and yet we found that the Indian revenue was much more dependent on opium now than it was in 1843. Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, had advocated an alteration in the present system. In a minute dated the 27th of February, 1868, referring to the proposed separation of the Indian government from the traffic in opium, Sir William said: "The change would relieve the British government from the odious imputation of pandering to the vice of China by over-stimulating production, over-stocking the market, and flooding China with the drug, in order to raise a wider and more secure revenue to itself; an imputation of which, at least on one occasion, I fear that we are not wholly guiltless. A few years ago, when the government of Bengal was straining every nerve to extend the cultivation of the poppy, I was witness to the discontent of the agricultural population in certain districts west of the Jumna, from which the crop was for the first time being raised. Where the system of advances has long been in vogue, and the mode of preparing the drug well understood, no doubt the poppy is a popular crop; though even there the system of government monopoly gives to government officers a power of interference over those who have once take their advances which must be liable to abuse. But the case to which I allude was that of new districts, where the poppy had not hitherto been grown, and into which the Bengal board were endeavouring to extend the cultivation by the bait of large advances among an unwilling peasantry, and at the risk of inoculating them with a taste for a deleterious drug, and all this with the sole view of securing a wider area of poppy cultivation, and thus a firmer grasp of the China market. Witnessing this when on circuit in 1864, the impropriety of the position was, to my mind, so painful that, as the Governor-General may perhaps recollect, I ventured at the time to address his Excellency directly on the subject. By retiring from the monopoly, the government of India will avoid these and all other unseemly imputations. China wants opium, our traders and merchants are ready to supply it. The licence duty will still support the revenue; and thus the action of government will be that of check, and no longer of stimulus. The fluctuations in the demand of China will be met in the ordinary source of trade, by corresponding variations in the supply from India. The area of cultivation will be adjusted by the direct action of the Chinese themselves upon speculators and producers, and will no longer depend upon the arbitrary will of the government. To bring about results so desirable in themselves, and so closely affecting the good name of the British government, is surely a sufficient warrant for the appointment of a commission." The testimony of Major General Shaw was to the like effect, and pointed out that the lands where opium was cultivated were among the best in our Indian dominions, and that consequently we were sacrificing some of those territories which were of great value as food-producing districts to the culture of this deleterious drug. Supposing a famine was imminent in India, would not the government be to blame for devoting a large extent of the best land there to the cultivation of opium? (hear, hear.) What was the argument by which the maintenance of the opium cultivation was defended? The argument was well put by the hon. member for Yorkshire on the last occasion when the Indian budget was brought forward. The hon. member very candidly said the fact was that India could not do without the opium revenue, and that there was no argument adduced in favour of it, except that we wanted revenue. This was really the fact of the case (hear, hear). On this point he would make a remark. Reference had been made to the time when the Earl of Shaftesbury brought the subject before the house several years ago, and he now asked time if the East India Company [illegible] the views of Lord Shaftesbury; for the opium revenue of India was at the time a mere trifle compared with what it was now. If the Indian government placed their finances on a more satisfactory basis, we should not now be leaning upon this breaking reed of opium revenue which was likely to fail under our hands. The subject had been three times before parliament. Attention was directed to it in 1857, when the hon. member for Marylebone (Mr. T. Chambers) gave notice of motion with respect to the question; but the hon. member unfortunately lost his seat, and the matter was not discussed in the house. A great deal of attention was, however, paid to the subject out of doors. Between 1843 and 1857 the cultivation of opium had gone on to a great extent, and the Indian revenue had very much depended upon that source, especially during the latter period. He did not wish to say anything against the East India Company; but while he had a high admiration of its honourable history, he could not help feeling it had been much to blame in regard to this question of opium cultivation. It was supposed that if the East India Company were abolished, the Imperial government would not pursue the same course; but what was the result? We found that the opium revenue had been nearly doubled since 1858. It might be objected that we depended upon this revenue, and that it would not do to give it up on moral grounds. If, however, we did not give it up, it would give us up (hear, hear). The cultivation of this drug was increasing in the interior of China, and we must look forward to the day when our Indian revenue would decline and finally cease. He hoped her Majesty's government would be prepared to look this question fairly in the face, and that they would be prepared to take measures by which the revenues of India would not continue to be based on the existence of this deleterious traffic (hear, hear). It had been well said that what was morally wrong could not be politically right. On this ground he would make his appeal to the house. Many hon. members were connected with missionary societies belonging to different denominations, which were actuated by one object to circulate the Bible and preach the Gospel. He asked was it consistent to go forth with the Bible in one hand and this poisonous drug in the other? (hear). He had spoken strongly upon this subject, because he felt strongly. He believed the conduct of the government with regard to this question was one of the greatest blots to be found in the history of England, reflecting dishonour upon us as a moral, civilized, and Christian people; and he hoped hon. members would not give their votes to support a system which seemed to be disgraceful to the fair fame of the British nation (cheers).

Sir C. Wingfield said it should be clearly understood that the condemnation on moral grounds of the opium trade involved the suppression of the cultivation of opium entirely, and the relinquishment of all revenue from so impure a source. But were we bound by the dictates of morality to withhold this drug from the Chinese? The Chinese government and the Chinese people did not appear to think so, for they had shown a desire to levy a revenue from opium imported into that country. It was taking a rather exalted view of international duty to hold that a foreign government was bound to be more solicitous of the health and morals of the Chinese than were the Chinese themselves. It had been said that we had given the Chinese this taste for opium, but he pointed out that the habit of eating this drug had long been prevalent in all Oriental countries. But was it so certain that the effects of opium eating were as prejudicial as they had been represented? His experience convinced him that a moderate use of this drug was not more prejudicial or injurious than a moderate use of alcoholic drinks. The Sikhs habitually used opium, yet they were the most energetic race in India (hear, hear). The value of opium sold annually to 100 millions of people in the Bengal Presidency only amounted to £150,000, and the price was so high that the drug was placed beyond the reach of all but the richer classes. There was no halting-place between the abandonment of the present system and the complete suppression of the manufacture. An alternative had been suggested that the cultivation should be entirely free, and that the exclusive privilege of selling should be given to contractors. The contractors would find it impossible to prevent the growers selling surreptitiously, and the result would be an enormously increased consumption in India. He considered the opium revenue to be in a very precarious condition, and believed that if the hon. baronet had deferred his motion for a few years it would have been rendered altogether unnecessary (hear, hear).

An hon. member moved that the house be counted, but a sufficient number of members having rushed in to constitute a house, the discussion was resumed by

Mr. M'Arthur, who stated that throughout the whole of China the greatest opposition existed to the opium traffic, which had been most disastrous in its consequences to the people of that country. Looking at the question in a commercial point of view, he wished to call the attention of the house to the fact that the value of our imports last year from China amounted to £11,217,450 of which £10,945,530 was for tea. Our exports during that period amounted to only £6,421,957. He believed that if we had not encouraged the opium trade the people of China would have taken our manufactures to a much larger extent. Whilst our exports to China, with a population of 400,000,000 amounted only to that sum, our exports to Australia, with a population of only 1,500,000, amounted to upwards of £12,000,000. He believed that much of our present unsatisfactory financial condition in India was due to the opium traffic. Instead of discharging our duty towards China as a religious and civilised nation, we were inflicting on her the greatest possible evils, and, by a just retribution, the consequences had fallen on our own heads. He gladly supported the motion.

Mr. C. B. Denison, while fully admitting the force of everything that had been said on moral grounds against the opium trade, was compelled to remind the house that it was connected with other and much wider considerations. The imperial trade of England, India, and China was concerned. The revenue derived by the Indian government had been roughly stated at £8,000,000, but almost the whole of the opium on which that revenue was raised went to China, and was there sold at a much higher price, and it was unquestionable that putting our imports from China at £11,000,000, three-fourths of them was paid for by the price of opium. What, then, would be the position of our China trade if the opium traffic was suddenly and violently put an end to? As to what had been said in regard to the opium traffic having the effect of diminishing the Chinese demand for our manufactures, he was at a loss to understand how that could be. The recent report of the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce had proved that at the present moment there was really no demand in the interior of China for our goods, except for certain descriptions of cloth, and hence the narrow proportions that our trade in China had as yet assumed, though he was ready to admit that the opium traffic might have a certain effect in diminishing the Chinese demand for our goods. Out of the £45,000,000 of our Indian revenue £8,000,000 came from the duty on opium. If that large proportion was to be suddenly withdrawn by what means could the deficit be made up? It must be remembered that no half measures could be resorted to. The growth of opium must either be absolutely forbidden, or it must be, as now, officially recognised and regulated (hear). It was easy to conceive the dismay that such a revelation as this would excite in India, embarrassed as her finances already were, and in the face of the recent decline of £20 per chest in the value of opium, which was equivalent to a sum of nearly £2,000,000 on the year's growth. Suppose that arguments analogous to those that had been made use of in this debate were urged upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in support of an agitation for the repeal of the malt duty, and he were told that it was immoral to continue that tax, because if beer were made cheaper and better the consumption of spirits, and especially of gin, would be greatly diminished (hear, hear), was it not certain that the right hon. gentleman would reply that it was his duty to continue the tax because the revenue could not afford to part with it? The loss of the opium revenue in India would have the effect of immediately stopping the progress of public works, and for that and the other reasons he had advanced he trusted that the resolution of the hon. baronet would not be carried.

Mr. W. Fowler said that the arguments of the hon. gentleman opposite amounted to this—that the trade of England, India, and China would be disorganised if the motion were carried, and that the Indian government could not do without the revenue derived from opium. He denied that either of these were sufficient reasons for the rejection of this motion (hear hear). To "be just and fear not" was the maxim urged upon them two years ago, and he hoped the Liberal members were still disposed to abide by it (hear, hear). He believed that no good ever had, or ever would, come from any attempt at fostering the trade and commerce of the country, and that our manufactures would soon recover from any temporary inconvenience that the extinction of the opium traffic might occasion. It was no doubt remarkable that our trade with China was still so small, but he believed that the opium trade was only one of many concurring causes that produced that effect. In regard to the Indian revenue an undoubted difficulty would have to be encountered if the opium duty was abolished. But the house would have to consider whether the present state of things did not constitute a greater difficulty, and whether it was not a national disgrace to England that for the sake of £6,000,000 or £8,000,000 a year we should keep up a traffic which the conscience of the country declared to be exceedingly unrighteous and unjust (hear, hear). They had been commanded by the highest authority "not to do evil that good might come," and that command applied with equal force to a nation as to an individual. Whatever the difficulties, they ought to be manfully met and grappled with, and for his own part he should be glad to see the evil extinguished even if we had to replace the financial loss by an Imperial guarantee for an Indian loan. For many years he had been convinced that this trade was not a righteous one, and he hoped that the house, by sanctioning that resolution, would take the first step towards abolishing it (hear, hear).

Mr. M. Chambers regretted that in a question of such importance the attendance of hon. members should be so limited. (At this moment Mr. Disraeli was the only hon. gentleman on either of the front benches.) The question under debate was simply this—was the house prepared to poison an innumerable number of Chinese for the sake of revenue? (a laugh.) We had to consider, he repeated, how we were to raise a revenue in our great dominion of the East Indies, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of India could not make out that revenue properly unless he poisoned the Chinese. For years, although we agreed that such a trade was wrong, we had raised millions by it, but what did the Chinese government say to it? They had remonstrated with us for a long time upon the subject, for they wished to protect the poor and wretched classes of the Chinese people from this wholesale poisoning, but we had been told that the English government would not meet them half way. The resolution before the house met with his entire concurrence, and he believed it would meet with the concurrence of the whole nation (hear, hear.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SAW GINS AND MACARTHYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER COURIER."

Sir,—I observe that you transferred to your columns of yesterday an article from the *Times of India*, headed, "Saw-Gins and Macarthys," containing some strictures upon a foot-note appended to an official report on *Supply Reporter* of 1st March. As in this article I am made responsible for the following sentence in that foot-note, viz., "The majority of the (Bombay) crop, however, being cleaned by the saw-gin, as our readers are aware, is thus damaged to a most serious extent," I will thank you to allow me space to state the facts of the case. As the editor of the *Times of India* was aware, I was not in England on the 1st March, nor had I till some time after any means of knowing the contents of that month's *Reporter*, excepting the leading article, which I had previously sent from India. I know perfectly well that the saw-gin is only in use in the Southern Mahratta Country; and I could never for a moment have been betrayed into the erroneous statement imputed to me. Through carelessness on the part of the person having charge of the *Reporter* in my absence, and from want of discrimination, a remark applicable to the Dharwar cotton exclusively is made to include the Khandeish and the majority of the Bombay crop. Had I been in Manchester this would not have occurred, and the remarks which refer to me personally, being founded upon an erroneous supposition, would, I am sure, not have been made had the editor of the *Times of India* reflected that as I was then on my way to England I could not be the author of the foot-note in question. The tendency of the article, however, appears to be to exalt the saw-gin and to depreciate the Macarthy. It is stated "that the only cotton which is so cleaned (by the saw-gin), and which is known as saw-ginned Dharwar, is not seriously injured by that machine, seems to be proved beyond dispute by the place which it holds in the market." This is a conclusion which the cotton spinners amongst your readers will hardly be disposed to accept, and I am inclined to think that they are after all upon this point the most competent judges. Nor is the question decided by the place which saw-ginned Dharwar cotton holds in the market; it almost invariably fetches a considerably lower price than its American congener grown in the Southern States, whilst as compared with the different kinds of Indian cotton it has of late years not unfrequently ranked below other descriptions. Its diminished value for some time past, as contrasted with former years, is mainly attributable to the fact that it is not so well cleaned as it used to be, and that more injury is occasioned by the saw-gins, owing to their not being kept in good order, than was formerly the case. But the real question is, does the saw-ginned Dharwar cotton hold that place in the market which the same cotton would hold if it were not saw-ginned, if it were cleaned and prepared with greater care and by the use of machinery which could not injure the staple? I think no practical cotton spinner would for a moment be in doubt as to the answer which should be given to this inquiry. I do not think it necessary to say anything about the experiment made by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., a report of which recently appeared in the *Times of India*, as those gentlemen themselves are well able to discuss the merits of that experiment, and to defend the conclusions they draw from it. The alleged reason for not regarding it as conclusive does not appear to me to be of much force, but doubtless further experiments will be made to test the efficiency of the Macarthy gin with new Dharwar-American cotton. I believe the writer is misinformed as to the results of the trial which, he says, was made two years ago with the Macarthy gin, and as to the causes which prevented the formation of a proposed ginning establishment in Dharwar. It was not, I think, at all owing to any failure in the experiment that the scheme was at that time abandoned, but for other reasons which it is not necessary to specify. I have in my possession copies of the reports made by various parties in India practically engaged in the cotton trade, including spinners, upon samples of the cotton ginned both by the Macarthy gin and the saw-gin at that trial, and the verdict of all is in favour of the cotton cleaned by the Macarthy gin. The writer of the article in the *Times of India* says that "one very important result anticipated from my visit was that I should be able by personal observation and experience to correct many erroneous ideas entertained at home upon questions connected with cotton cultivation and the cotton trade in India." This may possibly be the case, as I have no doubt that some of my own ideas were thus corrected. Of one thing, however, I am most certain, that erroneous ideas on these subjects are entertained, not only at home, but not less extensively in India also, and nothing can be more incorrect than to ascribe an alleged "attempt to condemn the saw-gin, by attributing to it imaginary mischievous results, to the potent influence of the Macarthy gin interest (limited)," which is said to have "a lamentable effect on Manchester men." The cotton spinner has no more partiality for the Macarthy than he has for the saw gin, but he does desire to have the raw material of his trade as little damaged and as free from "neps" as possible, that the yarn spun may not present the impoverished or shoddy-like appearance which, as is well known, "neppy" cotton does more or less exhibit. His hostility to the use of the saw gin is the result of practical experience, and not of any imaginary influence which the makers of the Macarthy gin are supposed to exert. Apologising for encroaching so much on your columns,—I am, yours, &c.,

ISAAC WATTS.

May 11, 1870.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE "GENTLEMEN" IN LADIES' COSTUME.

We are enabled to offer some particulars respecting the two young men in custody at Bow-street, which have not been elicited by the proceedings before the magistrates. The public have heard of their frequent appearances at the London theatres, music-halls, casinos and other places of resort, during the past two years or more, and of the public indignation occasionally manifested by their presence when detected by the select few who were acquainted wich their identity. Indeed, this fact will account to some extent for the extraordinary interest taken in their case by persons connected with the theatrical and musical professions, as shown by their presence in such large numbers at the police-court on Friday last. Popular actors have been too long exposed to the annoyance of a sudden interruption, or complete suspension of the performances, by the rows in front, caused by the discovery of such young men sitting in a private box, or taking their places in the stalls—sometimes in ladies' evening dress and sometimes in the costume of gentlemen with hair and face arranged so much in the style of young ladies of the period or to lead to the suspicion that they were really women in male costume. Nor was this the only annoyance resulting from the notoriety of Boulton and Park at public exhibitions; it having become whispered abroad that such persons were in the theatre, there was a curious tendency on the part of the audience to identify the wrong persons, and to treat them with a contumely which was of course as unmerited as it was to them unaccountable. Every effeminate looking man and every woman with a slightly masculine aspect were subjected to the most offensive prying and criticism, and it might be well supposed that if the nuisance became established, a visit to the theatre by any person at all peculiar in aspect would be almost a dangerous venture. But from the information we have been able to gather respecting the young men charged, it will be seen that they have acquired also a provincial celebrity, and in some places have exhibited their talent for personating women under distinguished patronage. During the months of May and June, 1869, the prisoner, Ernest Boulton, in company with a gentleman named Pavitt, gave a series of drawing-room entertainments in Colchester, Southend, Dunmow, Bishop Stortford, Rochford, and various other places amongst them Romford, where they played under the patronage of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart., and Lady Lennard, Rev. W. T. Skilton, Mr. Octavius E. Coope, Mr. Ed. Ind, and Mr. E. V. Ind. The entertainment usually comprised a short opera, a humorous dialogue in a laughable sketch. In all these the ladies' characters were represented by Ernest Boulton. At the Theatre Royal Stock, January 27, 1869, "Her Majesty's Servants" played (by special request) Mr. H. J. Byron's comedy of £100,000. The characters of Alice and Mrs. Barlow being played respectively by Boulton and Park, who are designated in the programme Miss Ernestine Edwards and Miss Mabel Foster. An original farce followed, the ladies' characters being as before represented by Boulton and Park. The *Essex Herald*, Feb. 2, in noticing this performance, observed—"During the piece Miss Edwards sang 'Fading away' with a care and taste that brought down the house, and on being encored she gave 'My Pretty Jane.'" In October, 1868, Ernest Boulton assisted Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, M.P., in a drawing room entertainment at the Spa Saloon, Scarborough. On this occasion, "A Morning Call" was performed, his lordship playing Sir Edward Ardent, and Boulton Mrs. Chillington. The *Scarborough Gazette* describes the latter's appearance as "something wonderful." This entertainment was postponed for a short time on account of Boulton's indisposition, and a copy of the telegram sent to Lord Arthur Clinton containing the information was printed and circulated in Scarborough. The prisoner Park does not appear to have taken such a prominent part in enterprises of this kind, and we have at present only found one notice of his performance of a lady's *rôle*, namely, that of Mrs. Barlow. Boulton's assumption of ladies' characters has been a matter of the past three years, for in one programme he is announced to play Maria, in the *Brigand*, he then being only fourteen years of age.—*Daily News*, May 9.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Advices from the United States contain long accounts of the terrible disaster which took place at Richmond, Virginia, by the falling of the floor of the Court of Appeals on the 27th April. The following are some particulars of the occurrence from the *Richmond Enquirer* of April 28:—The daily papers having announced that the Court of Appeals would make their decision at 11 o'clock in the Ellyson-Chahoon Mayoralty case, an immense crowd packed the court-room, in the second story of the capitol, before the hour named. The court-room is just over the Hall of the House of Delegates, and was literary packed in every part with persons eager to hear the expected decision. Suddenly the packed gallery gave way and was thrown forward with a heavy concussion into the centre of the Court room. This occurrence, with the rushing and surging of the crowd, caused the whole floor to break through from the walls and sink in a cloud of dust, and laden with its load of human beings, down into the Hall of the House of Delegates below. The mass which fell buried beneath its ruins the persons who happened then [illegible] if it had occurred after the house of delegates had met, scarcely any of the members could have escaped. A large meeting of Delegates, which had been held in the hall, had just adjourned. The scene which was presented after the fall of the suspended Court-room was frightful beyond description. A thick cloud of dust filled the vast space. Every individual of the throng of human beings was begrimed with dust. Many were bleeding and groaning from the injuries they had received. Many lay dead in the promiscuous crowd. Through the incumbent floor of the fallen room the legs and arms and heads of the persons who had been caught beneath it were protruding: some still under the spell of death, others moving in efforts at extrication or in the agony of pain and suffering. The greater number of the persons who went down with the floor readily made their escape from the hall below. Those who were struck by timbers and caught by the gallery above, and those who were in the lower hall and caught by the falling mass were the sufferers from the occurrence. It is a cause of thankfulness that so small a proportion of the great number of persons who were in the Court-room has been injured. The judges of the court itself all escaped unhurt. They were in the Conference-room, just about going into the Court-room, when the floor sank. They were at the door of the Conference-room in time to see the sinking of the throng of men, but were fortunately tardy enough to escape being involved in the catastrophe. Very soon after the catastrophe occurred, almost an instant as it were, those who were uninjured commenced most active exertions to rescue those who were buried beneath the heavy joist, gallery, stair-ways, and tons of fallen laths and plaster, and whose groans could be heard rising in mournful cadence above the noise and confusion incident to the horrid occasion. Some thoughtful ones ran to the bell-house, and, obedient to their suggestion, the bellmen commenced tolling, which soon brought out all the Fire Department and many citizens. The report was rife, and for some time believed, that the Capitol was on fire. The movement of the firemen confirmed that impression. When the firemen and citizens found out what was demanded of them—help for the helpless—they went to work nobly—the former with ladders and with their hands, and the latter by every exertion of strength, endurance, and perseverance, to rescue their imprisoned fellow-mortals. The best and wisest men of Virginia were there, and the age and experience and the flower of the youth of Richmond were there, and through the crowd, with sorrowful faces and tearful eyes, fathers, brothers, and friends rushed eager to hear if those dear to them were among the dead, the dying, the wounded, or the saved. Would that during life we may never again see such a heart-sickening sight. Men who had stormed Gettysburg and seen the flower of their country mowed down around them by grape and shot and shell, shook their heads and said, as mangled bodies and bleeding friends were brought from the ruins, "Never did we witness anything so sad and heartrending as this." And as each one was lowered by careful hands from the windows of the hall of the House of Delegates, each spectator peered with anxious look to see if beneath the blood and dust with which he was covered, they could discover the face and form of him they feared had been killed or wounded. An hour passed before it was known certainly who the dead were. The number of persons killed proved to be 60, and 125 others were more or less seriously injured. The scenes in Capitol-square were such as cannot be described. In several instances wives suddenly discovered the bodies of their husbands, and one was so shocked that it was scarcely hoped that she could live through the day. Another was insane, with little hope of recovery. A member of the Legislature describes his fall as follows; "I heard a low rumbling sound, and felt myself sinking rapidly. I was facing the gallery, and saw it falling towards me, but fortunately it did not reach me. I saw men scrambling over each other in the gallery, and heard what seemed to be one unearthly yell of agony. Then came the crash, and I sunk into darkness. I found myself under a mass of rubbish with a dead man over me, a wounded man under me, and another at my side. The poor fellow under me said, 'Oh me, but if I could only fear God always as I do now. How wicked I have been all my days. Oh God, forgive me; spare me, and I will be a true follower of Jesus!' The man at my side exclaimed, 'Oh death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?' I heard a number of cries all about me, some speaking about their wives, others of their children, while others were begging for air. I believe many of them died from suffocation; for, although but little hurt myself, I should have died from suffocation if I had not been removed when I was." Another survivor says—"I was sitting behind Dr. Brook, and fell under him. I lay with my mouth to his cheek and could feel him growing cold. He asked me my name. I told him who I was. He said, 'I am dying; tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments.'" An experienced architect who has reviewed the plan of the Capitol says the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of timber bolted together, making when combined an area of 13 by 20 inches. It was formerly supported by columns, which were removed to improve the apppearance of the hall of the House of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was a mortise, which reduced the available strength to 9½ by 20 inches. The fatal error was in making the interior changes without examining the girder with reference to its capacity to endure the new stress placed upon it.

As may be supposed, this awful calamity has aroused the deepest sympathy throughout the United States, and subscriptions for the survivors were being collected. In Richmond the 4th of May had been set apart as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer.

A "Sutler" Serpent.—During the late American war a coloured preacher, feeling constrained to preach against the extortions of the sutlers, from which his little flock had suffered, announced for his text, "Now de serpent was more sutler dan any beast of de field."

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COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

THE SECRETARY'S VISIT TO INDIA.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, the Secretary gave the following account of his recent visit to India, and reported the results of his observations and inquiries as to the present condition and prospects of cotton cultivation in that country. I went first of all into Guzerat, and visited the cotton fields at Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, &c., directing special attention to the results produced by careful selection of seed, deeper ploughing, the use of manure, and irrigation, under the superintendence of gardeners sent out from England. Being accompanied by an American planter, who since the war has settled in this part of India, I had the advantage of obtaining the benefit of his opinion for the confirmation or correction of my own. I was especially gratified with the general aspect of the country, the rich black soil producing luxuriant crops, the large magnificent trees which ever and anon presented a beautiful park-like appearance, giving ample proof of the fertility of the soil, whilst the cotton fields, stretching away for miles upon miles, covered with blossoms and pods, seemed to give promise of an increased supply of the material so much wanted by our manufacturers. Whilst passing from field to field, the first thing to occasion disappointment was to find the plants so crowded together and so intermixed with other crops, as to make it manifest that the trees could never attain their full growth, nor become so productive as they otherwise might be. It seemed to be the object in most cases to put as much as possible into the ground, and cotton being a sun-plant was thus necessarily overshadowed, and became stunted and comparatively unproductive. Where a different system was adopted, as in the fields under the supervision of the cotton gardener, where space was afforded to the plant, where the soil had been turned up to a greater depth, and such manure as the sweepings of the village streets afforded was employed, the beneficial effects were apparent in the trees, and the number and size of the bolls with which they were laden. An intelligent native cultivator at Ahmedabad, whose fields were visited, expected to get from 250 to 300lbs. of clean cotton per acre, from land upon which he had used an English plough, where he had followed as far as possible American plans, and had used to some extent both manure and irrigation. The part of his property thus treated presented a favourable contrast to that upon which the native system of agriculture is still employed. In some parts of Guzerat, at Veerumgaum, and elsewhere in the Gooraroo, or white soil, Egyptian cotton appears likely to be cultivated with great success. Of about eighty acres which the gardener at Veerumgaum has under cotton, twenty were sown with Egyptian seed, which has answered better than either Sea Island, New Orleans, or Hinganghat. A sample has been brought, and may be seen at the offices of the Association. The yield varies from 130 to 230lbs. per acre. Some excellent cotton has been grown from acclimatised Egyptian seed, which undergoes a change in the course of three or four years, acquiring more or less a white covering, but the cotton appears to retain the characteristics of the Egyptian type. Cross-ploughing has been tried with good effect, and Guzerat generally seems well adapted for the use of steam ploughs.

Irrigation, by means of tanks and wells, might be easily obtained; a pair of bullocks could irrigate eight or ten acres; wheat, rice, and other crops were seen thus irrigated. It may be worth consideration whether Government should not be urged to make advances to village communities, to be gradually repaid, to enable them to provide wells, or to grant a certain amount upon condition that the remainder be locally subscribed. Such wells costing say Rs. 500 each would be of incalculable benefit, and if provided in different districts, under the supervision of the collector, could scarcely be capable of abuse. The American planter at Bassein, and the Parsee merchant at Bombay, who furnishes the necessary funds for his operations, have sent in an offer to Government to restore an old tank which would irrigate not only their own lands, but others also, to the extent of thousands of acres. They have been engaged in the reclamation of land from the sea, and the success of their efforts affords a striking example of what may be accomplished in this direction, and should have the effect of encouraging others to do likewise. Three years ago the estate now under cultivation, which is situated to the east of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and intersected by the Callian road, was for the most part little better than a swamp. By the enterprise of Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Colonel Ausell these low, swampy lands, formerly washed by the sea, have been reclaimed, and are protected by several miles of embankments. The greater part of the eleven hundred acres thus enclosed is now perfectly free from salt, and though the undertaking was at first ridiculed by the native cultivators, they are now showing the [illegible] growth of rice, and almost every yard has been let to them for that purpose. The results already realised have encouraged these enterprising men to extend their operations, and an application, I believe, has been made for about eight thousand acres upon the Gulf of Cambay, to be treated in the same manner and where it is intended to enter largely into cotton cultivation. I was informed that there are plenty of opportunities for others to make similar efforts with every probability of success. They complain, however, that the proposal which they sent in to Government for the restoration of the tank, which would give them and others the means of irrigation, has hitherto been treated with neglect. Though it has been some eighteen months under consideration, and surveys and estimates and reports have been ordered, no decision has yet been adopted, and much injury and loss are consequently experienced. The proposal seems so reasonable and liberal that it is difficult to understand why there should be any delay. Government should either undertake the work, or allow those who are willing to undertake it at their own expense to do it themselves, or should say at once that nothing shall be done. Simple and inexpensive means of irrigation are evidently practicable, and any one passing through the country must naturally be surprised that this indispensable necessity to success should not be provided. The whole of Khandeish is described by the collector as being full of the most promising sites for storage lakes, but the irrigation department devote their attention too much to *large works*, which cost such large sums that Government have not the funds to carry them out. If they would take up smaller works, these would probably be sanctioned, and progress would not be entirely arrested as at present. The fiscal results of small works would probably be more satisfactory than those of larger ones. Schemes that are practicable to which the people are prepared to contribute, and where, as at Bassein and Parolla, old tanks might be utilised, are neglected apparently because their magnitude is not sufficient to satisfy the ambition of the Public Works department. *There is not a single irrigation work on the river Taptee, which for 150 miles flows through Khandeish*, and the progress and development of that district have in consequence been considerably retarded. One of the chief and most urgent wants of Indian agriculture is irrigation, and the means of supplying it by damming up rivers, by storing the rain-fall, or by sinking wells, seem easy and abundant. Dams, formerly built across rivers and valleys, and ancient engineering works constructed to store water and enable it to be distributed over the country, so necessary to prevent the recurrence of famines, have been allowed to go to decay, whilst but little has been done to supply their place. To provide a well for a village community is deemed a most meritorious act, entitling the benefactor to be held ever after in the highest estimation. The prominent want of India is irrigation, to render famines impossible, and to increase the productiveness of the soil water is the one thing needful, and to store and distribute it is one of the most important duties in connection with the improvement and welfare of the country devolving upon those entrusted with its administration.—See Mr. Ashburner's views on the subject of irrigation in "Cotton Supply Reporter," pages 2368, 2435.

On returning to Bombay from Guzerat, I proceeded to the Berars, and joined Mr. Rivett-Carnac at Sheagaum, where the three recently appointed gardeners had just arrived. Visited the fields where experiments with different varieties of cotton have been tried, and found that all the foreign sorts, Egyptian, New Orleans, and some hybrids, had proved entire failures. This did not seem to be attributable to any peculiarity of the season, but to their apparently unsuitableness to the soil and climate. The Hinganghat cotton, especially where deeper ploughing had been resorted to, appeared to succeed best; but the indigenous plants known as "Bunnee" and "Jurree" seem to thrive better than any other, particularly where the advantages of deeper ploughing were obtained. This indigenous cotton, if carefully cultivated from selected seed, more especially the kind known as "Bunnee," would, it is believed, in a short time attain a higher character and become more prolific than at present. Deeper ploughing appears to be quite practicable, if done immediately after the crops are taken off the ground, and the plants upon the deeply ploughed fields would afford the seed which should be preserved for the subsequent sowing.

Had an interview at Sheagaum with Khoonbies, who, at Mr. Rivett-Carnac's invitation, met me in camp, and endeavoured to learn their views more particularly with respect to the use of manures. They expressed much doubt upon the subject, except when there happens to be a plentiful monsoon, but appeared to be unanimous in the opinion that if irrigation and manuring were combined, the results would be highly advantageous. Whilst satisfied with present results they evinced no unwillingness, if they had the means of doing it, to try what might be recommended as improved methods of cultivation, and appeared to be fully alive to the benefits to be expected from manure, if it could be obtained. They seemed to belong to a superior and intelligent class of native cultivators. Proceeded *viâ* Jullam, along the new line of railway, to Khamgaum, which has since been completed and opened. Here are several ginning and pressing establishments, and a large cotton market. The season was fully six weeks later than usual, and instead of a thousand carts laden with cotton coming in every day, as is often the case, there were only two or three, and a consequent scramble for the small quantity offering. Had frequent conversation with the European agents, visited the ginning factories and presses, the school, native town, &c. Only a small proportion of cotton appears to be cleaned by the Macarthy gins, some 24,000 bales, whilst probably 100,000 bales are cleaned by the native churka. Strong opposition was expressed by the agents to the proposed new Cotton Frauds Bills, which was very earnestly advocated by the Hon. A. Campbell, who happened to be at Khamgaum. Mr. Lyall, Revenue Commissioner, who also joined us, expressed a favourable opinion as to the practicability and necessity for such inexpensive works of irrigation as Major Foord advocates.

Prepared the following memorandum upon the advantages likely to arise from deeper ploughing to be submitted to Lord Mayo, with a view to induce him to procure a steam plough for the Berars before the next sowing season:—

"The Cotton Supply Association has long been deeply convinced that the production of cotton in India might be very considerably increased by a better system of cultivation, and especially if recourse were had to deeper ploughing. Having had an opportunity of visiting Berar, and of seeing for myself how far the views of the Association in this respect were well-founded, I am, from personal observation as well as from diligent inquiry, fully satisfied that if the soil were turned up to a greater depth, and manures were judiciously employed in conjunction with irrigation when necessary, not only would the yield per acre be greatly increased, but that the quality of the cotton grown in this district would also be improved. This has been fully confirmed by the results secured in the Sheagaum garden, where the plants grown in soil more deeply ploughed present a decided superiority over the others. Being well acquainted with the beneficial results which have followed the introduction of steam ploughs into Egypt, the West Indies, and other countries, I am unhesitatingly of opinion that one would be of great service in Berar, and that if properly worked it would tend to convince the cultivators that deeper ploughing would give them larger crops than at present. The character of the country and the nature of the soil of Berar seem to me to be specially adapted to the use of the steam plough, which under proper regulations might be at the service of any cotton-growers who were desirous of having it tried upon their own lands. I earnestly hope, therefore, that such an improved method of cultivation may be in operation before the next sowing season in Berar, and I feel confident that the result will occasion no disappointment.

"Isaac Watts,
"Secretary, Cotton Supply Association.
"Khamgaum, January 5th, 1870."

Returned by country road in a bullock gharry through a fine cotton district to Sheagaum, and was much surprised at the manifest fertility of the soil. Proceeded to Budnaira, where there are ginning factories, and thence by an excellent road to Oomrawuttee. Met the cotton merchants there, and learned from the manager of the Mofussil Cleaning and Pressing Establishment that systematic attempts are made to damp the cotton and introduce seed and rubbish into the docras. He dare not attempt to prosecute the parties guilty of the fraud, as that would involve the ruin of his business, but states that a single conviction by an inspector or public officer would put an end at once to the practise of adulteration. Hence he is of opinion that a Cotton Frauds Bill is needed. The projected railway from the Great Indian Peninsula to Oomrawuttee is authorised and to be proceeded with immediately. At Nagpore I visited the native town, and saw the processes of spinning and weaving. Dhooties and Sarees are largely manufactured.

At Calcutta I had a lengthened interview with Lord Mayo, and urged the importance of promoting better methods of cultivation, the expediency of trying a steam plough in the Berars, and the means which seemed to me likely to be successful in improving and extending the growth of cotton. Deeper ploughing, a careful selection of seed, irrigation, the use of manure, the employment of well-qualified native agriculturalists under the direction and control of the collectors, to influence and advise the ryots, as well as a scheme of irrigation for the Berars, were the points more especially discussed. His Excellency expressed his readiness to give due consideration to the suggestions made, and to promote every practicable measure that could be wisely used to increase the production of cotton. As regards the Sunderbunds, he thought that further efforts to grow cotton there might be made with every prospect of success, but the unhealthiness of the climate, the jungle, and the want of population are hindrances which can only be gradually removed. Mr. Gray, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with whom I had an interview, also showed every desire to countenance and assist any measure that may be suggested to encourage the growth of cotton in that presidency. The merchants, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, expressed the opinion that if the Cotton Frauds Bill should pass, it would be necessary to have one also for Bengal, as otherwise the inferior and adulterated cotton would find its way to Calcutta for shipment. The other products of Bengal, which are found to be highly remunerative, rice, indigo, opium, &c., may make it difficult to obtain any very large production of cotton, but such is the fertility of the soil that almost every kind of Indian produce is found in rich luxuriance.

Returning from Calcutta by Patna, Benares, Allahabad, &c., to Jubbulpore, the richly cultivated country covered with luxuriant crops, and the vast fertile plains, presented a strikingly beautiful appearance, but scarcely any cotton is to be seen. On joining Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ashburner in Khandeish I found that considerable progress has been made in the growth of cotton in that district, larger quantities and of a better quality having been produced. I learned with surprise that, owing to the financial embarrassment of Government, the model farm at Kagaum (ten miles from Kujgaum) was ordered to be abandoned. Wrote the following letter at once to the Viceroy on the subject, stating facts and prospects, and appealed to him to rescind the order, and subsequently to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald:—

"Julgaum Khandeish, January 25th, 1870.

"My Lord,—Since I had the honour of seeing your Excellency in Calcutta, I have paid a visit to Khandeish, [illegible] the Revenue Commissioner, and Mr. Ashburner, the Collector, upon the state [illegible] prospects of cotton cultivation in that district. I learned with much regret, that the model farm established two years ago, under orders from the Secretary of State for India, and which has this year been productive of very encouraging results, has, owing to the financial embarrassment of Government, been ordered to be abandoned, and I venture to take the liberty of bringing this decision to the notice of your Excellency, in the hope that the resolution to discontinue this important experiment may be reconsidered. Your Excellency is probably aware that this farm was established after repeated conferences between Mr. Ashburner and the Council of the Cotton Supply Association, as well as with the full approbation of the Duke of Argyll, in the conviction that it would be the means of introducing to the notice of the ryots improved methods of cultivation, and of demonstrating to them how much the production of cotton might be increased and their own interests promoted by the adoption of such measures as they could there see in operation. The Association regarded this model farm as one of the most important measures ever resorted to for the improvement of Indian cotton, and the results so far have fully justified the expectation formed respecting it. I should be extremely sorry to have to carry back to Manchester the disheartening tidings that it has been so soon abandoned, and before it could by any possibility have accomplished the object desired. The farm consists of 530 acres on the Jamda Canal, in the Pachora Talooka of Khandeish. It has been cropped this season with cotton and the ordinary cereals of the province, and notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, has yielded about 10,000 rupees worth of produce. The selection of seed has been carefully carried out with the encouraging result of raising the out-turn of cotton per acre, from 60 or 70lbs. to 180lbs. This result has been obtained by the selection of seed only without irrigation or manure, and is therefore within the immediate reach of the native cultivator.

"Mr. Ashburner informs me that the cost of the farm from the first has been about Rs. 30,000. Owing to the almost total failure of the monsoon last year, the out-turn was almost nothing, while the expense of breaking up the jungles, purchasing farm stock, implements, farm buildings, &c., was necessarily very great. Orders for the suspension of the farm were issued in September, after much expense had been incurred in preparing the land for the rubbi crops, had these been harvested, the out-turn of produce would have more nearly balanced the expenditure. If the farm is now abandoned, the whole of the farm stock, implements, and buildings, &c., must be sold at a heavy loss, while if retained, there is every prospect of the outlay being recovered in a few years. So confident was the European superintendent of its being a profitable undertaking, that he offered to hold the farm as a tenant from Government, but was unable to raise the necessary capital to work it. Mr. Ashburner informs me that cotton is not the only article of produce which is attended to at the model farm. A quantity of mulberry has been planted with a view to the revival of the silk trade in Khandeish. Measures have been taken to introduce and acclimatise tobacco of a superior description from Persia and Virginia, both of which appear to thrive. The Rhea plant, the divi divi, logwood, and india-rubber have been cultivated with every prospect of success. Improved agricultural implements have also been introduced; in short, the farm is intended to be a school of agriculture to the ryots and a means of introducing improved products and modes of cultivation.

"The average cost of the farm is about Rs. 2,000 per month. In the event of its being considered desirable to continue it, it is of the greatest importance that orders should be issued immediately by *telegraph*, that measures may be taken to prepare the land for the crops of the coming season, and also to prevent the sacrifice of the cattle, which are to be sold directly the crops now on the ground are harvested.

"I have consulted the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Rogers, who has visited the farm, and who permits me to add that he very much regrets its discontinuance. He regards it as an institution of great promise and utility, and will be very glad to see it made permanent. Should your Excellency be good enough to honour me with a reply before I leave India, I shall be glad to have it addressed to the care of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, & Co., the honorary agents of the Association, Bombay.

"In conclusion, permit me on behalf of the Association to express my grateful sense of the deep interest which your Excellency continues to manifest in the objects which we are seeking to accomplish, and which will be hailed with much satisfaction by the Council on my return to Manchester.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

"Isaac Watts,
"Secretary, Cotton Supply Association.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, Calcutta."

The result obtained is a suspension of the order for the abandonment of the farm, and a grant of Rs. 1,000 per month, being half the amount required, has since been made for the purpose of carrying it on; the area under cultivation will be reduced, and the sum granted will be made to go as far as possible. Visited press and ginning factory at Julgaum. Found a man putting stones, &c., into his docras and half-pressed bales. He was summoned before Mr. Ashburner, and on conviction sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.—See Mr. Ashburner's letters on the case, and his strongly expressed opinion in favour of a Cotton Frauds Bill.

Discussed with Mr. Rogers and Mr. Ashburner, as I had previously with Mr. Hope, at Surat, Mr. Borradaile, at Ahmedabad, and others, the best and readiest means, of obtaining increased supplies of cotton, and of bringing improved methods of cultivation into practical operation. The opinion generally held is that the collectors are the officers who have the power and influence necessary to secure real progress. The employment of Cotton Commissioners and Inspectors afford such officers (viz., the collectors) a pretext for neglecting all the means which they might themselves use with great effect, whilst if they are not hearty co-operators their indifference, if there be no passive opposition shown, must render the work of the Cotton Commissioners and Inspectors increasingly difficult. Model farms and English gardeners are useful and are doing much good as far as their operations are known, but their effect and influence are necessarily circumscribed and confined to the localities in which they are placed. The natural apathy of the ryots will always prevent them from going out of their way to ascertain the utility or otherwise of any new measures; and what seems to be specially wanted is a much wider range of influence and personal intercourse with individual cultivators. In other words, the employment of a staff of intelligent, well-qualified natives, themselves agriculturists, who after having seen and ascertained the value of the plans and various measures employed at the model farms and seed gardens, should then, acting always under the direction and with the authority of the collectors, make it their special business to visit the ryots, discuss with them improved methods of cultivation, combat their prejudices and objections, advise and persuade them to try the plans recommended, assist them to select their seed, encourage them to use manure and such means of irrigation as may be available, and to have recourse to improved implements, including ploughs, in order to render the soil more productive. The agents thus employed by the collector, should be responsible to him for the due performance of their duty, should be required to make to him periodical reports of their proceedings and the results, and he having control over them, should be answerable for their efficiency. Some suitable men of this description who have already been tried in the Government service under the collectors I was told might readily be found, and be thus employed with every prospect of success. Mr. Rogers assured me that he knew of such to be had atonce, and Mr. Ashburner concurred in his opinion as to their suitableness.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE IN AMERICA.

(*Economist*, May 7.)

People are beginning to talk very confidently of the speedy triumph of free trade principles in America. A conspicuous fact—the slowness with which a new Tariff Bill in the Protectionist interest is being passed through Congress, and the success obtained in reducing the proposed rates on important articles—has made people aware that protection in America is not wholly unresisted. Coincident with this fact come a great many reports that American opinion is changing fast, which naturally find easy credit here, because we are accustomed to think the fallacy of protection self-evident. But it would be unsafe to rush to the conclusion that the victory of free trade is both sure and at hand. We must not forget the great strength of protection in America. Men are naturally Protectionists, thinking first of their interest as producers, so that the notion of protection by which a weak producer is enabled to get a better price is instinctive. His gain is great and obvious, and the loss sustained by each consumer is not obvious. It is only by a refinement that a community is enabled to look at its consuming interest first. And in America the instinctive view is unusually strong. The free trade victory was made easier in England because our manufacturers could not be protected; they did not require protection at home, and abroad of course they could have no favour. But in America the manufacturers can obtain a market by force of law, which competition might take from them or render less profitable; and the manufacturing part of the country being politically the most advanced, and the fallacy of the usual arguments arousing no instinctive resistance, they have easily had their own way. Such being the great natural obstacle to the spread of sound opinions, not to speak of national and other prejudices which are arrayed on the same side, what is the real state of the case as to the opposition which is alleged to have sprung up? Is there any real foundation for the expectations so confidently entertained?

In reply to these questions, we believe it may be said with truth that there is a considerable change in America with respect to the question of free trade. American opinion is not what it was a few months since, and there are many reasons which make it probable that the natural feeling in favour of protection is shaken. We may retain doubts of the extent of the change, or the speediness of the free trade triumph, but American Protectionists are certainly less secure.

First, as to the fact of change, the opposition to the Tariff Bill is really a most convincing sign. No previous tariff concocted by the Protectionist party has met with such strenuous opposition. Both in the Senate and the House of Representatives vital parts of the tariff have been passed by narrow majorities, so narrow that but for the rigid party discipline of America they could not be considered working majorities; and in spite of all resistance the Protectionists are forced to submit to unwelcome amendments. This has been prominently the case in regard to iron, although the duties still left by the amendments actually carried appear in this country most extravagant. A shrewd correspondent asserts that the free trade party in Congress displays little ability,—is neither well up in business and the technical knowledge necessary nor in the theory of free trade, but is swayed a good deal by vague half-philanthropic ideas. Still from whatever cause the Tariff Bill is resisted on free trade grounds [illegible] fact is only the more remarkable if the party is weak in debate. That they are weak, or any weaker than their opponents, we have some doubts; the speech of Mr. Brooks in the Lower House, which has been printed *in extenso*, though overloaded with figures and abounding in faults, is nevertheless a good free trade argument.

Another sign of movement is the reception of President Grant's recent message on American shipping. Although a logical development of Protectionist ideas, his proposal of high subsidies to shipowners and bounties to shipbuilders did not take. And why? Partly perhaps because General Grant's opinions on such matters have lost authority, but partly too because the protection wanted was more than the public would bear in their present temper. Amidst universal complaints of high taxation, it was a *reductio ad absurdum* to propose protection in the coarse form of a grant of money to certain weak interests. Even the *New York Herald*, which is certainly far enough from being a representative of the best American opinion, could afford to laugh at the President's simplicity. Generally, the discussion on the free trade side in America is becoming firmer, based on clearer perceptions of the theory and facts, and the party has all the aspect of an advancing party. In the press, at least, this is the case. Not very long since even the Americans most disposed to free trade had some scruples about using the name. They talked of seeking the most effective means of protection, and asserted that the English fiscal system was really protective to the English producer. Now the avowals are open as if it had been found, as we should have expected, that the frankest language was the best. And it is both true that economic questions with their bearing on the condition of the country are occupying a first place in the American press, and that the strength of the discussion is all on the free trade side. The question moreover is evidently coming into party politics; and there is a powerful association on the model of the Free-Trade League in this country at work, holding frequent meetings and sending lecturers through the country.

There is thus no doubt of the change, and we pass on to the causes which account for it, which may throw some light on its probable continuance and the increase of its influence. It appears to us that there are quite sufficient circumstances to account for the enlightenment of Americans, notwithstanding their Protectionist tendencies; and that some of these have been brought home to them lately with no little force. First of all the depression of industry, which has been more felt lately owing to the general fall of prices, discredits the protective system. It might be thought unlikely to have such an effect, for periods of depression occur under free trade as well as under protection; but in truth depression tells more against protection than it ever can against free trade. Under protection it is almost sure to be more aggravated than under free trade, but there is this additional difference—that the free trader does not profess to change trade artificially so as to produce a certain effect,—he only lets it alone, not denying that there are natural causes such as panics, or distrust abroad, or wars, or the stoppage of supplies of raw material, which will cause adversity. But the Protectionist does promise something better than nature, some advantage to the community for diverting the current of trade. Hence if that something is not obtained, if there is bad business and loss just as there would be from natural causes, not to say more than there would be from these causes alone, then the promise of the protective system is not fulfilled. The disappointment is greater when, as it happens in this case, the most protected country is the greatest sufferer in a period of general depression, and is so circumstanced naturally that it ought to suffer least.

A *second* point is that a connection is clearly traceable between certain facts of the depression and parts of the protective system. When people are dissatisfied with the system in general and disposed to find out grievances, they perceive clearly special cases of injury, where there is no mystery as to cause and effect. Among facts of this sort the result of protection to the American shipowner and shipbuilder has been most prominent on account of the political interest of the question. Disguise things as they may, Americans must see that dear iron and timber are the cause of their not having ships, and that they have dear iron and timber because they choose to make them dear. That was the very object of the tariff. They did not think at the time that this was to happen; they were protecting the Pennsylvanian ironmaster and the Maine lumberer; but they have nevertheless destroyed a trade. This is only one out of many facts with which the Americans have become familiar,—Mr. Wells's last report it will be remembered being full of such facts. They all tend to point the moral which people would be only too willing to draw from the mere fact of depression.

A *third* reason for discontent is the low prices which now rule for the farming produce of the Americans. We can hardly expect American farmers and planters to see that at all times the price they obtain is injuriously affected by a protective system—that the artificial obstacles to importation which are so bad for the Western farmer as a consumer, though he usually heeds that little, are bad for him also as a producer and exporter, about which he cares a great deal. This is an abstruse point in political economy for the practical man. But it is intelligible that actual low prices, although mainly due to other causes, will dispose the producer to discontent. He is promised a high price by protection, but in fact he does not get a high price, while in the case of wool he obviously gets a less price. In this way, though we should not expect producers to think of their interest as consumers when prices are high, yet they may look at this aspect of the question when prices are low. As they get in little they look more narrowly at their outgoings, and cannot be satisfied.

A *fourth* reason why it is probable that free trade opinions make some way is the division among the protected interests themselves. The mutual arrangements, like those between the wool grower and wool manufacturer when the tariff was increased by which it was hoped that the manufacturer would be protected against rivals abroad and the grower be compensated by an exclusive market for his raw material, are not so practicable as before. Experience has shown that such arrangements are apt to be disappointing, and there is greater suspicion and jealousy among the interests. The Western growers are especially indignant at the New England manufacturers not giving them the protection which they ask for themselves. Hence the promoter of the Tariff Bill complains of want of support. Each interest is anxious to secure something for itself, but is inclined to free trade where other interests are concerned. Such is the inevitable end of protection, but it is interesting to note that this stage has been reached in America. It is another symptom of the same evil that proposals of bounties and exemptions are so abundant. Shipbuilding is to be encouraged; machinery for Southern spinning-mills is to be admitted free of duty; there are so many manufactures which are anxious that the tariff should not apply to their raw material. But all these movements only mean that the resources of protection are exhausted. They make high tariffs impossible. What is the use of iron duties if ship-builders are not to pay dear for their iron? If ship-builders are to be relieved from the tariff, whether by bounties or direct exemptions, why not railroad makers,—why not every man who uses iron? It may be said that only trades which encounter foreign competition need be thus favoured, but how is the line to be drawn? On this footing even railroad makers in America would still have as good a claim for exemption as ship-builders, for much of the traffic is through traffic and competitive with water communication.

Such are a few of the facts which dispose us to attach some credit to the reports of the progress of free trade. That protection should produce the fruits it has done and provoke reaction is only what was to be expected. Outsiders perhaps attached rather too much weight to the privileged opportunities of America, when they feared that the evils of protection would be very slowly felt. The experience has undoubtedly been most severe, notwithstanding all the advantages which America possesses. Possibly the protection has been rapacious and blundering beyond precedent, but from whatever cause the usual evils of the system have not delayed their appearance. And there is the more reason for watching the movement, because the causes we have pointed out are not likely to cease. Manufactures of all kinds are certain to languish; prostrate industries, like ship-building, are certain to lie prostrate; there will be no difficulty in tracing the suffering of some interest to the attempts to protect others; the quarrels between the protected interests can hardly fail to increase. Even if America should participate, as it may, in a general recovery of trade throughout the world, and the producer get better prices through some turn of chance in his favour, much distress will still be left, and the producer may be slower of belief, after his late experience, that the higher price is due to protection. The change of opinion having begun will almost certainly go a good way. For that reason it should be observed, as we have so much interest in the result, though we may be slow to entertain the conviction that the triumph of free trade is likely to be complete and speedy. People are confident that the first election after the next census, which will give more votes to the West, will ensure a change of policy, but it would be unreasonable to be disappointed at much slower progress than that.

PERILS AT SEA.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Our recent articles have elicited some valuable communications on this subject, for which we trust our seafaring population may have reason to be grateful. Seamen and shipbuilders, underwriters, engineers, and unprofessional observers, are agreed as to the magnitude of the evils to which we have called attention, although they may differ in their ideas as to the appropriate remedies. All of them seek the cause in competition in one form or other—a competition, as Mr. Fenning puts it, felt alike by shipowner, shipbuilder, and underwriter. If it be so, it would seem that in the desperate struggle for life the weaker are sacrificed to the necessities of the stronger, and the seaman, who has to accept terms, dies for the sustenance of the capitalist who imposes them. His chances of a safe voyage are starved that his employer's profits may be swelled. Whether the pressure upon him comes of the haste to be rich, or of the great law of self-preservation, it amounts to this—that shipowners are left to indulge our national passion for money-getting much as they please, while the conditions of their profession place them under the strongest temptation to play fast and loose with the lives of others. The shocking results of this most unsatisfactory state of things we have already illustrated by facts which sound sufficiently startling, even when strained through the mild and friendly inquisitions instituted by the Board of Trade. We may follow them up later with others equally veracious and even more sensational. Assuming the truth of the evidence—and we must remark that much of it is official, and that it is all consentient—we trust we may look long before finding a more forcible illustration of the urgent need of instant legislation. Our argument is that life is habitually exposed to criminal risks, and frequently sacrificed for the sake of gain. If this be placed beyond question, the responsibility is thrown upon the Legislature, whose duty it is to interpose, and on the authorities, who should have taken the initiative in urging its interference.

The great causes of disaster are the sending ships to sea absolutely unseaworthy, either from their age or their being insufficiently found, and from over-loading. The system pays; and so long as it can be made to pay the men who adopt it will be deaf to unpractical and philanthropical considerations. It is clear the most effectual way to deal with these gentlemen is to address ourselves to their pockets. If the system ceased to be profitable, our task would be done. What makes things work so pleasantly is the almost unlimited facilities of insurance. The shipowner can not only cover his risks, leaving himself a handsome margin to console him for the lives sacrificed in his service, but he can insure at a most reasonable rate. It would seem at first sight as if the insurers ought to oppose a formidable antagonistic interest. It must be their loss in the long run if the shipowner is able to over-insure dangerous risks at inadequate premiums. So it is to a certain extent; and if marine insurance were conducted on sound business principles, and according to tables based on infallible figures so it would be. But Mr. Fenning has enlightened us as to the real state of things among the underwriters. The struggle for life comes in—the supply exceeds the demand. They must underbid each other to snatch a share of the business to be struggled for. There is no union or centralization among them, and as they cannot help themselves they cannot be expected to do much to help jeopardized seamen. Further, everyone knows the tendency of business men to sit down under a first loss; where profits are small at best the cost of a doubtful lawsuit is a grave consideration. We have remarked before on the difficulty of obtaining evidence against a shipowner when the ship and crew he has cast away are sunk to the bottom of the ocean; and we can easily understand why underwriters should seldom make an example of the men who victimize them systematically. But if they are proved to be powerless, it becomes the more evident that the law must interfere, and we shall glance at the remedies suggested, and the objections to them.

The three clauses Mr. Plimsoll proposes to insert in the Mercantile Marine Code provide—first, for the inspection of all vessels; second, for the adoption of a maximum load-line; third, for limiting the proportions of property that may be insured in any one ship. Obvious objections arise at once as to giving practical effect to each and all of these; but objections were inevitable to any propositions whatever. The question is whether the difficulties are insurmountable, or even very formidable; and if they are, what we can propose better. Something must be done, and we have to decide how to do it. With regard to the loading-line, the main difficulty seems to be that much must be left to the discretion of the individual surveyor. One man, as Mr. Campbell says, may pass a ship to carry 2,000 tons of dead weight, while another may be honestly of opinion that the limit may be safely raised to 2,050. It would be impossible to draw up arbitrary laws for their guidance, because vessels are built on an endless variety of lines, and vessels of identical tonnage might differ widely as to the load they could carry in safety. But this is an objection that may be urged against inspectorship in every shape, nor does it confine itself to inspectorship alone. We have continually to call attention to the flagrant inequality of sentences passed by different magistrates for similar crimes. There is generally a hardship or an injustice involved in that inequality, yet no one adduces it as a reason why we should suspend the administration of justice. If a case is made out for inspectorship, we must appoint the best inspectors we can, and do our best to keep them up to the mark. We may assume their tendency will be to deal as leniently by the shipowner as they may, and give fair trade at least all the advantage they consistently can. To act otherwise would be to create causeless unpleasantness for themselves. To act otherwise habitually would be to court inquiry and dismissal for incompetency; and the proofs of their incompetency would be ready to hand. Mr. Campbell goes on to say that the draught to which ships may be laden in summer and winter is very different. Is it so? We are by no means sure of it. We commented the other day on the report of the Board of Trade in the case of the Ivanhoe, when the court deprecated the practice of carrying deck loads in winter; and we remarked that it seemed to consider a dangerous practice justifiable if the season offered odds against bad weather. Unless we can guarantee our seamen an absolute immunity from summer storms, we hold we have no right to draw distinctions between summer and winter lading. Seamen have a right to expect that we should eliminate every element of unnecessary peril from their hazardous calling. As for the different risks involved in carrying different cargoes—grain and pig-iron, for instance—why not arrange all our exports and imports in different classes—safe, doubtful, dangerous; others if needful—and graduate a corresponding scale on the ship's stem and stern? The relative graduation might surely be contrived on general principles, which could be applied with tolerable fairness in particular instances. It would be troublesome to a certain extent, but we fear the thing is not to be done without trouble. If it could be simplified in any way, so much the better; for simplicity is the surest ally of efficiency. Mr. Campbell is inclined to despair of an immediate remedy, but hopes he sees one eventually in the gradual transference of the trade of the world into the hands of the great shipping companies, whose names are the guarantees of their fleets. In the first place, we cannot afford to wait while our wreck charts mark above 2,000 disasters in a single year. In the second, Mr. Campbell will forgive us if we say he mistakes or forgets what we are agitating for. We only think incidentally of the passengers likely to take berths on board the ships of the Cunard or Peninsular and Oriental Company, and we need hardly think at all of the men who man their admirable vessels. Those we write for are the unfortunates in the service of obscure and irresponsible private owners. If great companies had all the commerce of the world, we should still have our fleets of death ships carrying the coasting trade. It is coasters and colliers which cover our wreck charts with those dismal black dots. Mr. Henwood, on the other hand, as a practical shipbuilder, sees no difficulty at all in marking a maximum load-line, whatever the character of the cargo; and the writer of another able paper, published on the 29th ult., after treating the subject of over-loading exhaustively, is of opinion that the solution may be found in a proposal lately submitted to the Institute of Naval Architects. "It is to mark on the side of each ship amidships the points at which a horizontal plane would cut off one-fourth of her internal capacity." For a fuller explanation we refer our readers to the article in question, but we have said enough, we hope, to indicate that the difficulty is far from insurmountable.

The great objection to the proposal of compelling owners to become, to a certain extent, their own insurers, would appear to be that it will fall hard upon honest men, while the dishonest will contrive to elude it. The argument seems as unsatisfactory as the one which objects to inspection because the inspectors may err or be "squared." No legislation can be omnipotent against fraud, but legislation imposing heavy penalties in case of detection will do much to prevent fraud. By fixing the amount to be insured at two-thirds of the value, we should make it extremely hazardous to insure over the value; and our end would be well nigh gained if we prevented overinsurance in all but rare instances. It is most important that the friends of reform be agreed, for the resistance to be overcome is sure to be formidable. Unfortunately it is not enough to prove that human life is being habitually imperilled for gain, certain as it may seem that after such proof the Legislature must interfere as a matter of course. We have experienced the strength of the commercial interests in Parliament, and the tenacity with which they cling together for the defence of vested abuses. We shall be equally pleased and surprised if we do not find the railway men making common cause with the shipping interest. And the Board of Trade? We know the docility with which that accommodating tribunal follows the beck and comes to the call of the railway magnates. Besides, the Board of Trade has been in the habit of investigating cases of maritime disaster; it has more than once suspended a captain's certificate for six months, and occasionally boldly hazarded an opinion that some one was to blame for sending a rotten tub out on a winter voyage. The Board of Trade will naturally resent anything that may be construed into an impeachment of its energy and efficiency; and its feelings are sensitive to a fault. But in a matter of life or death we must shelve sentiment; and time is pressing, for the November gales are sure to test our ships, if Government inspectors do not.

Not up to Snuff.—A Wolverhampton contemporary records what seems to be a new trick upon railway travellers. The other day, a passenger from Wolverhampton to Bilston, after having been drawn into conversation by a couple of respectable-looking fellow-travellers, was offered by one of them a pinch of snuff. Though not a snuffer the Bilstonian accepted out of politeness, and almost immediately felt a peculiar sensation in the head. Fortunately, Bilston was soon reached, and he got out of the train, but became so dizzy that he had to repair to the house of the nearest acquaintance, where he remained in a semi-insensible state for a considerable time. Rightly or wrongly, he concluded that the polite owner of the snuff-box had administered to him some narcotic drug, with the object easily guessed; and it certainly does seem fortunate that the intended victim, if he was one, had no further to go under such suspicious circumstances. His experience will at all events serve to put other travellers "up to snuff," and probably give a new application to the obsolete phrase "pass the snuffers."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

The Brazil River Plate Royal Mail Steamer to sail from Southampton on the 9th of May, was to take out a body of about eighty passengers, all members of good English families, together with a clergyman of the Church of England, and an experienced surgeon, to found a colony in the Argentine Republic, near the line of railway from the port of Rosario to Cordova, now in course of completion by Messrs. Brassey and Co. Under the superintendence of Mr. Henly, lately of Calne, in Wiltshire, they are to settle upon a tract of about 27,000 acres of land, within about fourteen miles of the Fraile Nuerto station of the railway, for the purpose of cultivating flax, maize and wheat, under certain conditions with regard to the ultimate division of the farms. A few young officers who have sold out from the British army are among the number, and the entire organization of the scheme is said to have occupied much time and to have been arranged with care. Each member of the party was required to subscribe £150. Are there not superfluous officers in India ready to join such a party, or even to form similar speculations in the Hills of India? We fear not the latter. Yet men are going out to as warm a climate to live under foreign rule.—*Pioneer.*

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs [illegible] Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S,
Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

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NEW BOOKS ARRIVED per s.s. HINDOOSTAN.

	Rs.	
Best's Law of Evidence ...	17	8
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Bombay, 31st May 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co.,
(Late KINLOCH and ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
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- Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
- Cast and Blister Steel.
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- One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
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MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and he facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

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LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
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THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—	Per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do. ...	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
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On Paris do. ...	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ...	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

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Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,500,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

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Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will hereafter be conducted under the title of

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

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LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

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The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

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Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

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The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

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This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
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Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs.	84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs.	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs.	246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs.	123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

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POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

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Bombay, 6th May 1870.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

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A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

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